



# DAILY REPORT

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*Middle East & North Africa*

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12 September 1978

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## ARAB LEAGUE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN CAIRO

NC111347Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1252 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 September--The Arab League Secretariat General has received word from 10 countries indicating that they have agreed to participate in the foreign ministers meeting which will open at the Arab League tomorrow evening, Tuesday. The countries are the YAR, Morocco, Egypt, Kuwait, Somalia, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Djibouti, Jordan and Oman.

This was stated by the Arab League assistant secretary general, Dr Sayyid Nawfal, who added that some foreign ministers who have not been able to arrive today will arrive tomorrow. Meanwhile, the new Tunisian ambassador in Cairo, Habib Nouri, has presented his credentials to the Arab League secretary general, Mahmud Riyad, as Tunisian permanent delegate to the Arab League in addition to being Tunisian ambassador to Egypt.

## Secretary General Comments

NC111500Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1402 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 11 September--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad met this afternoon with the permanent representatives of the Arab countries in the Arab League.

After the meeting, Mahmud Riyad stated that during his meeting with the permanent representatives he discussed preparations for the Arab League's 70th session, which is due to start at 1800 tomorrow. The Arab League secretary general confirmed that he has not yet received an official request from the Lebanese Government concerning an extension of the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate in Lebanon. He added that this question is up to the Lebanese Government and thus has not been included on the Arab League's agenda.

## Session Topics Reported

NC120752Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The 70th session of the Arab League Council will begin at the Arab League headquarters in Cairo this evening at the foreign ministers level. Assistant Arab League Secretary General Dr Sayyid Nawfal has stated that 16 Arab states have notified the Arab League Secretariat that they will attend this session.

The session is scheduled to open today with a speech by Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad. This speech will be followed by a speech by the chairman of the previous council session, the foreign minister of Sudan; a speech by the foreign minister of Somalia, in his capacity as the chairman of the current session; and a speech on behalf of Egypt in its capacity as the host country. The council will then hold a closed session. The political, legal, cultural, social, financial and administrative committees will hold meetings to discuss the subjects on the council's agenda.

The radio correspondent has learned that during his meetings with the representatives of the Arab League member states, the Arab League secretary general reviewed the subjects which the Arab League Council will discuss, foremost of which are Arab and international developments; efforts to restore Arab solidarity; the situation in Lebanon and the mission of the Arab Deterrent Forces, whose mandate expires on 26 October; Arab-African cooperation; and the Arab-European dialog. These subjects are in addition to a number of economic and social problems which will be discussed.

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MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS

SAUDI ARABIA CALLS FOR ARAB SUMMIT ON 20 SEP

NC100923Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 September--Citing informed Arab sources, the Egyptian weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI says that there is a Saudi proposal calling for an Arab summit conference on 20 September in Riyadh to be attended by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, whatever the results of the Camp David conference.

The paper adds that Saudi Arabia's insistence on President as-Sadat's presence at the conference is regarded as a firm stand toward the rejection states.

ARAB ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETING IN BAGHDAD

Iraqi Minister Comments

JN082129Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2025 GMT 8 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 8 September--Mr Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade, has welcomed the holding of the 25th session of the Arab Economic and Social Affairs Council in Baghdad beginning tomorrow. In a statement to INA, the minister said that the presence of representatives from all the Arab states gives a pan-Arab dimension to joint economic Arab action and affirms that the Arab nation is determined to continue its progress to achieve its aims.

The minister said that the agenda of the session shows the significance of the issues to be discussed by the Arab ministers. These issues range from the problem of drawing up a strategy for the Arab economy until the year 2000 to the vital and urgent issues which call for immediate implementation, issues such as that of encouraging the absorption of Arab capital in the Arab states and that of food security. Mr Hasan 'Ali said that the cultural struggle with the Zionist enemy calls for the mobilization of all Arab efforts themselves so as to meet the basic needs of the masses through self-reliance and Arab economic integration.

Mr 'Ali stated that in this context Iraq has suggested that the Arab boycott of the Israeli enemy must be tightened, because the enemy is connected with the world imperialist and monopolist forces. This boycott, he said, is a legal weapon and a means of defense against a usurping enemy. It will reveal that the enemy lacks the means for economic survival and will expose its parasitic nature, the minister added. The minister said that we must remember that the importance of foreign trade to the Zionist entity transcends economic factors because it is a major strategic weapon for the implementation of the various policies of the enemy.

Concluding his statement, the minister said that any hesitation in taking a firm stand against U.S. antiboycott measures will encourage the United States to take more effective measures and will induce other Western states to follow the U.S. example. This will rob the Arab Boycott of its reason for existence. The minister added: Therefore, we are all called on to fully implement the Arab Boycott decisions regardless of the cost. There should be no hesitation and no retreat, the minister added.

The minister wished the Arab ministers success and hoped that they will come up with decisions which serve the supreme Arab interests. It may be recalled that all the Arab states have responded to Iraq's invitation to take part in the council meetings. It is expected that 13 ministers will attend.

## Riyad Addresses Council

JN090923Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 9 September--The meetings of the 25th ordinary session of the Arab Economic and Social Affairs Council began here today.

During its 3-day meetings, the council will discuss some 25 topics, including Arab and world economic developments, the Arab money market, the drawing up of a strategy for joint Arab economy to the year 2000 and the formulating of a program for Arab foodstuff security.

In his capacity as the chairman of the last session, Tunisian Finance Minister Azzouz Mathari made the opening speech. He called for marshalling Arab efforts for the sake of the happiness and prosperity of all Arabs. He expressed his hope that the session will succeed and will adopt specific formulas that will contribute effectively to the fateful Arab issues.

In his speech Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad said that the council's meetings are being held under extremely complicated and delicate circumstances and at a crucial and critical stage in the history of the Arab nation. He added that enemies are trying to obstruct the objectives of the liberation of the land and the development of human and economic resources.

Riyad asserted that the Zionist entity acts as a spearhead for the imperialist forces. This entity refuses to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and violates the national and humanitarian rights of the Palestinian people.

Riyad called on the Arab nation to concentrate its efforts in one front to confront the aggression and regain Arab right. He also called for facing all challenges with joint effort in order to build an advanced Arab society. He stressed the need for all-out Arab development. He said the Arab nation possesses the resources and the potential necessary to achieve this kind of development.

## U.S. Business Threatened

JN111147Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 September--The Arab Economic Council has threatened that it will exert counterpressure on the U.S. laws against the provisions of the Arab boycott of the Zionist entity. This came in a statement issued here today. The statement said that the Arab Economic Council will produce this counterpressure through the U.S. business sectors which have been harmed by the U.S. laws so as to harm U.S. interests and not Arab interests, which have a choice in business dealings with other countries.

The statement said that the Arab Economic Council has studied the Iraqi memorandum concerning the results of the U.S. export law which imposes sanctions on U.S. subjects [as heard] who respond to the Arab Boycott measures in order to paralyze the Arab Boycott against Israel.

The statement said that the U.S. laws constitute a challenge to the Arab nation's right to be sovereign and to safeguard its territory and rights according to UN principles and international law. The Arab Economic Council stressed that the provisions of the Arab boycott against Israel do not constitute religious or racial discrimination. These provisions apply to everyone who does not comply with them. These provisions are legitimate defensive measures. The statement said that the U.S. laws encourage Zionist aggression and protect Zionist usurpation while the Zionist entity is occupying Arab land and ignoring UN resolutions and international legitimacy.

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ARABIAN AFFAIRS

The Arab Economic Council stressed its firm adherence to the resolutions of the Arab boycott against the Zionist entity and to the implementation of all the recommendations of the liaison officers of the regional offices for measures against the firms and organizations which do not comply with the boycott provisions.

All the member Arab states which participated in the meetings of the Arab Economic Council emphasized their commitment to plugging the loopholes which the foreign establishments try to exploit. These countries stressed the need to strengthen the effectiveness of the boycott departments in order to promote their work.

Council Meetings End

JN102132Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 10 September--The meetings of the 25th session of the Arab Economic and Social Council ended here today after 2 days. Hassan 'Ali, minister of trade and chairman of the current session, will hold a press conference tomorrow, Monday, during which he will announce the resolutions reached at the session. Arab League sources have stated that the 25th session of the Arab Economic and Social Council has resulted in a series of important resolutions which will serve joint Arab economic activity at this delicate stage in the life of our Arab nation.

Delegations Leave

JN102133Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 September--Mahmud Riyad, Arab League secretary general, left Baghdad this evening after having participated in the meetings of the 25th session of the Arab Economic and Social Council. Riyad described the meetings as very successful and stated that the next session will be held in Riyadh.

The Saudi delegation led by Shaykh Muhammad al-'Ali Abu al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; and the Bahraini delegation, led by Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, minister of finance and national economy, have also left Baghdad. The delegations were seen off by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade; and 'Abd al-Hasan Zalzalah, Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs.

ARAB STEADFASTNESS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD 20 SEP

JN092152Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The SYRIAN NEWS AGENCY has learned that the third summit conference of the front for confrontation and steadfastness will be held in Damascus on Wednesday 20 September. Recent contacts among the states of the front have resulted in fixing this date for the conference.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN DAMASCUS

JN111722Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1615 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting last night in Damascus. The meeting was chaired by brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and in the presence of brother Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council. The radio correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with recent developments in the situation.

## 'ARAFAT MEETS WITH SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

JN091738Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1615 GMT 9 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met in Damascus yesterday with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian Chief of Staff Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi and Brig Gen 'Ali Dubah.

On the Palestinian side the meeting was attended by brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the PLO official spokesman; brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] and brother Abu Mahir [Ahmad al-Yamani]; members of the Fatah movement Central Committee.

The radio correspondent has learned that during the meeting the discussion dealt with current developments in the Lebanese arena at all levels.

## AL-ASAD, PLO DISCUSS LEBANON, STEADFASTNESS FRONT

JN101748Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Text] At 1130 today President Hafez al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and the following Executive Committee members: Speaker of the Palestinian National Council Khalid al-Fahum, Faruq Qaddumi, Zuhayr Muhsin, 'Abd an-Nashashibi, Hamid Abu Sittam and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs.

During the meeting, the two sides made a general review of the situation in the Arab area, including the Lebanese situation. They also discussed the current attempts in which the Egyptian regime is participating to deal a blow to the Arab cause, particularly to the Palestinian Arab people's rights. Discussion also revolved around preparations for convening the next summit conference of the front of steadfastness and confrontation in Damascus and measures which must be taken to strengthen the front of steadfastness and foil the conspiracies aimed at the Arab nation's rights and the Arab nation's just cause in facing the Zionist aggression.

## PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE JOINT COMMAND MEETS

JN100706Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the revolution forces, last night chaired a meeting of the joint command of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. During the meeting, a discussion was held on the situation in the Arab area, on the massing of Zionist forces and on the isolationist movements in Lebanon.

## 'ARAFAT MEETS WITH SOVIET CHARGE IN BEIRUT

JN081639Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 8 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, last night received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut. During the meeting, a review was made of the general situation in the area.

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO SOURCE: PLOT IN LEBANON WILL BE CONFRONTED

JN091840Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestina] in Arabic to Arab World 1615 GMT 9 Sep 78 JN

[Text] An official source of the Palestinian revolution has announced the following:

Because of its position of responsibility, the Palestinian revolution will not remain silent toward the huge isolationist-Zionist-imperialist conspiracy in Lebanon aimed at changing the balance of power in favor of the [word indistinct] conspiratorial sides in Lebanon. These fascist and isolationist forces and their ally Israel, which is flexing its muscles to support its isolationist allies, will never frighten the Palestinian revolution.

The Palestinian revolution will confront this with all its capabilities on the side of all nationalists, honest and free men in Lebanon as well as all our brothers and allies for the sake of Lebanon's Arabism, stability and unity.

PALESTINIAN UNION APPEALS FOR RELEASE OF OFFICIAL

JN111653Y Baghdad INA in English 1615 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 September--The Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union has called on all Palestinian and Arab popular organizations and political forces and parties to immediately interfere to secure the release of Hanna Muqbil (Abu Tha'ir), secretary of the federation, who was kidnapped from Beirut airport last Friday.

Secretary General of the Federation Mr Najj 'Allash, in a statement today, said extensive contacts were made to secure the release of Mr. Muqbil, who was moved from Jail No. 17 to Jail No. 19 of the Fatah organization.

These contacts were of no avail because a special court was set up under the chairmanship of Abu Salih, who passed death sentence on three Palestinian fighters on 19th last June, he added.

Concluding, he called for the release of Mr. Muqbil.

ARAB INDUSTRIES TO MANUFACTURE BRITISH WEAPONS

JN091126Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 9 Sep 78 JN

[Text] London, 9 September--The Arab Military Industries Organization [AMIO] will sign a number of agreements with several British industrial firms this week. Under the agreements, the AMIO will be granted priority right to manufacture British helicopters, various kinds of missiles and jeeps.

The GNA correspondent in London has learned that Dr Ashraf Marwan, who is now visiting London, will sign these agreements for the AMIO. The correspondent added that talks are underway aimed at granting the AMIO priority right to construct British gunboats.

## BAHRAIN

## YAR PRESIDENT'S ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE TO AMIR

JN130959Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0845 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 September--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Amir of Bahrain, has received a message from Lt Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces. The message was conveyed by 'Abdallah Hamran, minister of state and President 'Ali Salim's private envoy, when he was received by his highness the amir of Bahrain this morning. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs; Dr Husayn Muhammad al-Baharani, minister of state for legal affairs; and the Yemeni ambassador to Bahrain.

In a statement to GNA following the meeting, Mr Hamran said that the message deals with relations between the two countries, issues of common interest and current Arab developments. He added that Shaykh 'Isa completely responded to the contents of the message and affirmed Bahrain's adherence to the Arab League Council resolutions concerning the two parts of Yemen. His highness also affirmed Bahrain's determination to safeguard the YAR's peace and security.

The Yemeni envoy arrived in Manama yesterday on a 2-day visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of several states in the area.

## KUWAIT

## CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH USSR

LD101725Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] A cultural and scientific exchange program was signed today between the Kuwaiti and Soviet governments for the years 1978-1979. The program was signed for Kuwait by the under secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Ya'qub al-Ghunaym, and for the Soviet side by Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Sikachev.

Kuwaiti Under Secretary al-Ghunaym said that other agreements will shortly be signed by both countries as an extension of the program.

## YAR PRESIDENT'S ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE TO AMIR

LD091742Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] The amir of Kuwait received 'Abdallah Humran, minister of state and personal representative of the YAR president, this morning. The minister handed his highness a message from His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the fraternal YAR.

The envoy left Kuwait this evening following a short visit.

## SAUDI ARABIA

## JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER FUKUDA, DELEGATION PAY VISIT

LD111750Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1655 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At 1730 today His Majesty King Khalid 'ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his office Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Amir Fahd 'ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and Minister of Aviation and Defense Amir Sultan 'ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The Japanese prime minister arrived at At-Ta'if before noon on a 2-day visit to the kingdom.

#### Fukuda's Remarks

LD111429Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Sep--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has stated that a Japanese company has prepared a study on the petrochemical project to be implemented in the kingdom with the help of Japanese know-how. He added that the study has been submitted to authorities in the kingdom to study and comment on. He expressed the hope that this will be completed within a few weeks so that positive steps can be taken to implement the project.

In a statement published in today's edition of the newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, Takeo Fukuda said that both Japan and the kingdom owe their international positions in the political and economic fields to the roles they play in promoting world peace and stability. Hence it is natural that they should have strong and close relations and cooperation with each other.

Fukuda referred to his country's need for oil, for which the Saudi Arabian Kingdom constitutes the most important source. He added that cooperation and friendship between the two countries will serve their common interests and those of other countries, and indeed the interests of the entire world community.

Replying to a question about Japan's stand on the Middle East question, he said that this question will be one of the issues he will be discussing in At-Ta'if. He added that Japan's position is based on the need for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 242 to the letter and respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He expressed hope for the success of the Camp David conference, saying that he had asked President Jimmy Carter to exert every effort to achieve this end.

Fukuda praised the oil policy pursued by the kingdom and its leaders' call for the stabilization of oil prices. He also spoke of his country's economic experiences, particularly as its economy was completely destroyed at the end of the war in 1945.

#### FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS CAMP DAVID TALKS

OW120115Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, Sep 11 KYODO--Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, commenting on the three-nation summit conference on Mideast peace now being held in Camp David, said here Monday that the Arabs have no more concessions to offer to Israel. Expressing strong interest and expectation about the outcome of the peace talks, Sa'ud urged the United States to persuade Israel to agree to a compromise in the talks.

He made the statement during his meeting with visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda at the Intercontinental Hotel in At-Ta'if. Sunoda, accompanying Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, arrived here Monday. The hour-long talks between Sa'ud and Sonoda centered on the Middle East issue. They will have another round of talks Tuesday morning.

The Saudi foreign minister told Sonoda that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's peace initiative offered chances for Israel to find peace and the United States to contribute to bringing peace in the Middle East.

Sa'ud, however, expressed dissatisfaction with the current development of the peace talks in Camp David, saying 'the (offered) chances have not been fully utilized.' While expressing much expectation about the serious effort of the U.S. for peace in the Middle East, the Saudi foreign minister said it would still be a problem whether the outcome of the Camp David conference would be accepted by all countries concerned.

The Arabs are holding firm to two points as key elements for solution--the Israelis' pullout from all occupied areas, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinians' rights, he stressed. There will be no more concession from the Arabs, he said.

The Japanese foreign minister highly appreciated the leading role played by Saudi Arabia in the OPEC group in respect to oil prices and supplies. Japan hopes that Saudi Arabia will maintain the present (moderate) policy on oil prices and supplies, Sonoda said.

In reply, Sa'ud said he thought his country's policy is having an effective effect for a harmonious progress of the world economy. Saudi Arabia will continue to cooperate with other countries in seeking solutions to inflation, the dollar issue and the so-called North-South problem between developed and developing countries, he said.

During the meeting, the Japanese foreign minister briefed Sa'ud about the Bonn summit conference in July. Sonoda also explained Japan's positive efforts for helping the creation of a common fund of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

#### YAMANI DISCUSSES OIL ISSUES WITH JAPANESE NEWSMEN

0120605Z Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 12 Sep 78 OW

[Text] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, Sep 12 KYODO--Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said Wednesday oil prices should be allowed to go up gradually every three months or so. Yamani indicated the need to leave oil prices to the mercy of market forces of supply and demand which he said would help counter speculative buying in crude.

He made the remarks at a press conference held at Sheraton Hotel in the suburbs of this mountain town east of Mecca for Japanese newsmen accompanying visiting Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

The present practice of determining oil prices at an annual meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has fueled a speculative rush of crude oil buying toward the close of each year when price increases are considered imminent, Yamani said.

Yamani ruled out speculation that the international oil cartel is considering substituting a "basket" of currencies for the U.S. dollar for pricing crude oil. Such a scheme would only force the American currency further lower in value, he said, and is not acceptable to Saudi Arabia which has invested a huge amount of dollars.

Yamani painted a cautious but rosy picture of further Saudi-Japanese relations. Pressed for comments on discussions being held between Fukuda and Saudi leaders on ways to strengthen relations between the two countries and technical cooperation projects, Yamani expressed dissatisfaction at what he described as Japan's thus far slower response than it should have been. But he said he is confident that Japan would act more promptly from now on. "This is the only way for Japan to obtain an assured supply of crude oil," he added.

"Saudi Arabia would sell crude oil only in return for cooperation in its technical and industrial development projects," he said, adding, "Japan is one of the few countries that can satisfy our demands."

Yamani emphasized the importance of increasing direct dealings between oil-producing and consuming nations. Japan is a member of the International Energy Agency, but the agency could not pull Japan out of real crisis, he said.

Asked if Saudi Arabia would use oil as a political weapon again in case Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Premier Menahem Begin failed in their effort to bring peace to the Middle East, Yamani said no. The oil strategy has accomplished its purpose to convey to the world that "we are friends" to consumers and the world can depend on the Arab countries, he said.

Referring to the Japanese prime minister's remarks during summit talks with Mideast leaders, Yamani said Fukuda should be concerned not only about peace and security in the Persian Gulf but about peace and security in the whole of the Middle East as well.

"Arab-Israeli confrontation may become a factor that may threaten to disturb crude oil supplies to Japan," he warned.

Yamani discounted threats posed by the Soviet Union to Mideast oil interests.

#### UAE

#### JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER FUKUDA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

JN100854Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 10 September--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha this morning on a 1-day official visit to the UAE. During the visit he will hold talks with officials on bilateral relations, issues of common interest and the current situation. He was received by UAE Prime Minister Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum and senior state officials.

#### Fukuda Remarks

JN101857Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has stated that his visit to the UAE will open a new chapter in the relations between the two countries. He added that he will convey to the UAE president Japan's desire and readiness to offer all kinds of assistance required by the UAE in all fields.

Mr Fukuda said that the relations between Japan and the UAE are reciprocal in the sense that Japan needs UAE oil and the UAE needs Japanese technology in order to build a modern state.

In an interview granted to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY and to UAE television today, Mr Fukuda said he expects a bright future for the relations between his country and the UAE because of the desire of the two states to strengthen these relations in all fields. He made it clear that Japan will contribute in many ways in giving technical assistance to the UAE in such areas as the production of natural gas, agriculture, forestry, water desalinization and the various industries.

Concluding his statement, the Japanese premier stressed Japan's role as a state which has a significant part in the achievement of a peaceful solution in the Middle East and emphasized Japanese support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

#### Joint Statement on Visit

JN110746Z Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 September--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has praised the important role played by the UAE and the wise and great leadership of UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan, particularly regarding the continuous development of the gulf area, which is one of the most important areas in the world.

This is contained in the joint statement issued on the talks which President Zayid held with his great guest. The statement says that the two leaders agreed to encourage exchanges in various fields, particularly in the field of technical and cultural cooperation, with the aim of enhancing, expanding and diversifying the relations of cooperation existing between the two countries. [passage indistinct]

The following is the text of the statement:

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, accompanied by Mrs Fukuda, paid a visit to the UAE 10-11 September as guests of the UAE Government. The Japanese prime minister was also accompanied by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and other high-ranking Japanese officials. They were received by UAE Prime Minister Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum and other senior state officials.

During his visit to the UAE, the Japanese prime minister met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan and had fruitful talks with him. The meeting was attended by Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and high-ranking Japanese officials. On the UAE side, the meeting was attended by Prime Minister Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum and senior state officials.

Prime Minister Fukuda and President Zayid held frank and fruitful talks. They exchanged views on the current situation, including the situation in the gulf area and other questions of joint interest to the UAE and Japan. The two leaders emphasized that their talks contributed to the advancement of mutual understanding and the consolidation of the ties of friendship between their two countries. [passage indistinct]

The two leaders agreed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is vital for world peace. In this connection, UAE President Shaykh Zayid reviewed the current situation in the Middle East and explained the UAE stand on this question.

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda reaffirmed the stand of the Japanese Government toward achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He emphasized that the Japanese Government believes it is necessary to implement UN Security Council Resolution 242 as soon as possible, including the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the areas occupied in the 1967 war and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination according to the UN Charter. [sentence indistinct]

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda expressed his great appreciation for the moderate policy the UAE is following regarding oil prices.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the increasing growth of the economic and trade relations between the two countries in the last few years. They expressed hope that these relations will continue to be strengthened and consolidated in the future. [passage indistinct]

#### Leaves for Saudi Arabia

JN110700Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0638 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 September--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda left Abu Dhabi for At-Ta'if at 0930 today at the end of a 1-day official visit to the UAE. His Highness Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid, UAE prime minister, was at the head of those who saw him off.

#### Foreign Minister on Visit

JN110804Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0642 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 September--Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi has declared that the visit by Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to the UAE was successful and positive and that it will contribute to strengthening the ties existing between the two countries and to increasing cooperation in the economic, cultural and technical fields. This is so because there is a sincere desire on the part of the two sides to promote their relations and to strengthen them in the interests of the two peoples.

As-Suwaydi said there is an identity of views between the UAE and Japan on the political questions discussed regarding the gulf area and on international issues.

As-Suwaydi expressed the UAE's appreciation of Japan's stand in support of Arab rights, including the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

As-Suwaydi said that agreement was reached to form a bilateral committee to follow up on what was agreed on during this visit. The foreign ministers of the two countries were entrusted with the task of forming this committee to study all aspects of cooperation between the UAE and Japan, particularly cooperation in the area of oil. This will include developing oil production and entering into joint projects to process petroleum byproducts. It was agreed that the committee will meet in the near future and will continue to meet periodically to follow up on the questions discussed and to explore the possibility of joint investments between the two countries.

#### YEMEN--PDRY

MUHAMMAD REPORTEDLY THREATENS TO CLOSE BAB EL MANDEB

NC101945Y Cairo DPA in Arabic 1840 GMT 10 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 October--The Egyptian magazine OCTOBER reports today that PDRY Presidential Council Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani has threatened to close the Strait of Bab el Mandeb in the event of war breaking out between his country and the YAR. He is quoted as having stated that war between the two countries will entail consequences for the Arabian Peninsula and could extend to Europe as well.

## FOREIGN MINISTRY REPLIES TO YAR ALLEGATIONS

LD091840Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Text] A responsible source in the PDY Foreign Ministry has issued the following press statement in reply to the San'a' government's latest allegations:

In a statement issued last night, the San'a' government again attempted to exacerbate the political and military situation between the two parts of Yemen. The PDY Government regards all the fabrications and allegations contained in this statement and the rabid propaganda which the San'a' government has been directing against the democratic nationalist regime in the southern part of the Yemeni homeland as tantamount to an open declaration [ilan] and a reckless call for war between the Yemeni people, providing conclusive proof of the San'a' government's lack of interest in the stability of the area and in settling the differences between the two parts in a spirit of responsibility, having regard for the true interests of all the Yemeni people.

In our view, this reckless policy and the intensified propaganda campaign are designed to bring the Yemeni people into direct conflict, or at least to keep them on a permanent war footing, thus preventing them from achieving their goals of development, progress, unity and building a new life.

We are reluctant to be dragged into a propaganda war, because we are well aware that this is exactly what imperialist and reactionary circles--venal warmongers serving the purposes of their masters at the expense of the supreme national interest--want. Having struggled and suffered for so long, the people are well able to distinguish the nationalists, the honorable men who seek freedom, independence, security, stability and national sovereignty, from the saber-rattling agents and traitors who are causing tension and instability.

The PDY Government strongly rejects allegations that it is mobilizing its forces, that there are foreign forces on its territory, or that it is training elements and infiltrating them across the border. It regards these allegations as a pretext for aggravating the situation, causing instability, and stirring up a conflict.

We reaffirm our confidence in ourselves and in the readiness of the people of both parts of Yemen to frustrate designs against their progress and unity. This enables us to continue to defend unaided our revolution, the gains of our people, and the sovereignty of our territory.

We also reaffirm that the policy of the government of the revolution springs from strong concern for Yemen and its people. It is those who arm and train mercenaries and send them to carry out sabotage from Al Bayda and Harib and other border regions who are indifferent to the interest of the Yemenis and the Yemeni homeland. The most recent proof of this is the recent sending of the mercenaries who were arrested on the 30th of last month while planting mines on roads and poisoning wells to kill innocent citizens. We have documents to prove this.

The PDY has frequently reaffirmed its belief that the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean should be zones of peace and stability, free of foreign bases. This was stated by the foreign minister in July this year.

It has also expressed its belief in the freedom of international navigation in the Strait of Bab el Mandeb and emphasized the need to implement the statement of the foreign ministers of the two parts of Yemen concerning the Red Sea. Our policy seeks to promote the spirit of brotherhood and cooperation among the peoples and states of the region and to ward off the specter of war.

Perhaps the best evidence of our good faith is the fact that we have so far endured the propaganda and other provocations and accepted all the initiatives and mediation by our brothers in a responsible spirit, despite the intransigence of the San'a' rulers. This does not mean we are weak or unable to respond: It is a matter of responsibility, an affirmation of our ability to make correct decisions in the interests of our people.

While we express our concern to avert the threats of ruinous strife, we also warn the San'a' government of the consequences of rushing headlong into implementing imperialist-reactionary designs against our country and people. The outlines of this plan and the powers participating in it are revealed daily in contacts taking place here and there, in the threats to use foreign forces against our people contained in the San'a' government's statement, in the massing of military forces on more than one front, in the sending of mercenaries across the border and in the intensification of the propaganda campaign.

We appeal to all brothers and friends and to all who love freedom, peace and progress, to recognize the nature of the criminal plan being unfolded in the northern part of our Yemeni homeland to damage our revolution, the gains of our people and their young democratic national regime.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD091854Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Summary] PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' today received (Anatoliy Salmon), director of the Middle East Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

They discussed cooperation between the two foreign ministries and other matters of common interest.

#### YEMEN--YAR

#### PRESIDENT SALIH INSPECTS TWO ARMORED BRIGADES

JN101338Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, today paid a visit to the 7th armored brigade, where he was received by the brigade commander and officers, who welcomed the visit of their leader and brother. The brigade gave a display of various military exercises. The president toured the brigade's camp, became acquainted with the condition of the soldiers and urged their officers to double their efforts in preparing [words indistinct] so that they can carry out their duty in the best way.

Afterward the president and commander in chief of the armed forces visited the 1st armored brigade, where he was received by the officers and soldiers. He inspected the brigade's installations, became acquainted with the condition of the soldiers and watched some military exercises carried out by the brigade.

1. 12 Sep 78

E S Y F W

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AS-SADAT MEETS WITH CARTER, EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

NC111540Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 11 September--An Egyptian official stated today that President Anwar as-Sadat held a meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter at 1630 Cairo time.

He added that President as-Sadat held consultations with the members of the Egyptian delegation for 2 and a half hours last night. The Egyptian official has told MENA that President as-Sadat is scheduled to hold another meeting with the members of the Egyptian delegation after his talks with President Carter.

The White House had announced that President Carter held a 1-hour meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the Israeli delegation after their return from a visit to Gettysburg yesterday.

QNA: AS-SADAT CONTACTS KING HUSAYN BY TELEPHONE

NC112055Y Doha QNA in Arabic 2045 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Thurmont, Maryland, 11 September--The QNA correspondent reports that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has contacted King Husayn of Jordan by telephone to acquaint him with the latest outcome of the negotiations at Camp David. The Jordanian monarch is currently vacationing in Britain.

MENA: CARTER REPORTEDLY CONTACTS HUSAYN

NC111350Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1843 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 September--U.S. President Jimmy Carter today contacted Jordanian King Husayn by telephone. No details have yet been announced on the contact. This report was broadcast by Monte Carlo radio.

CAIRO RADIO REPORTER EXPLAINS MOOD AT CAMP DAVID

NC112023Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[11 September dispatch from unidentified Cairo radio reporter on the Camp David talks--recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, greetings to you from Camp David on the sixth day. Observers here in Camp David have begun to take off their rose-colored glasses in view of the fact that the tripartite talks between the three leaders have been suspended for a while and have been replaced with worrisome bilateral talks.

Even during the holiday, which the three leaders spent in Gettysburg, (?there was no evidence) that Israel has changed its attitude, which is diametrically opposed to Security Council Resolution 242. Although Menahem Begin has tried to hint that everything is proceeding well, no one believes as Begin believes that there is an improvement in the situation.

The U.S. spokesman tried to play down the pessimism prevailing among press circles this afternoon by saying that the conference has not reached a deadend. The spokesman, however, reiterated that there are deep differences.

Foreign correspondents unanimously agree that the conference is facing decisive moments, and that following 6 days of talks the great event is expected to happen within 3 days, be it a positive or a negative event and be it a success or a failure.

The three leaders are expected to resume their tripartite talks in an attempt to find a way out of the present situation. It seems that there is an exit, which is the possibility that Jimmy Carter may present his own proposals which he has saved for the last moment, as has been pointed out by the U.S. spokesman.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is known that the obstacle in the talks is the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Egypt believes that there is no reason whatsoever for the Israeli forces not to withdraw completely and for the Palestinians not to participate in determining their future.

In any case, we will not judge events in advance but will leave this for the next 2 days during which the conference will pass through its most delicate and difficult stages. The conference may not last beyond Thursday. Greetings to you from Camp David.

#### AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

LD112115Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 8 Sep 78 pp 1, 9 LD

[Chief editor 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal article from Washington: "Outcome of Camp David Depends on U.S. Attitude"]

[Text] The attention of the whole world is now focused on Camp David and the important meetings there. Never before since President as-Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem last November has a meeting on the Middle East been followed so closely and subjected to such speculation and comment as that called by President Carter.

Such tremendous interest as that generated by the Camp David meeting is natural because the meeting could lead to two possibilities:

First, reaching a just and lasting peace in the Middle East; second, deepening the differences of views between the two parties to the conflict.

Speculation on the outcome of the Camp David meetings as they are still taking their first steps in an atmosphere of taut nerves is almost impossible. But what can be discussed at this early stage are the possibilities expected in light of the attitude of the three parties involved.

Before discussing these possibilities we would first state the reasons which make this conference a turning point in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

First, this is the first time that a U.S. president has called on the parties to the conflict to discuss with him the points of agreement--which are few--and the points of difference, which are numerous.

Second, if a meeting at such a level does not achieve progress toward solving the problem, then it would be difficult to reach agreement on the key points in any other meeting.

Third, the consequences of failing to reach a sound beginning for a solution will further complicate the situation and do away with the chances of peace which President as-Sadat's initiative created for the first time in the history of the conflict.

We now go on to discuss the attitude of the three parties at Camp David upon which the final results of the current conference will depend:

First, the attitude of Egypt: Egypt went to Camp David while its attitude toward peace is well-known and openly and frankly declared. In its policy Egypt has gone to the maximum in order to win peace. When Egypt calls for the restoration of Arab lands and the rights of the Palestinian people, it does so not out of intransigence or of imposing conditions. Rather, it is demanding historical and legal rights quite compatible with logic, right and justice.

President as-Sadat's attendance of the conference and his acceptance of President Carter's invitation was yet another indication that the president added to the previous ones and which prove his desire for peace.

Second, the attitude of Israel: It is certain and clear that Israel, under Menahem Begin's leadership, did not rise to the level of the momentous event or of the great spirit with which President as-Sadat went to Jerusalem. Despite all the statements which Begin is making about his desire for peace, Israel--while for the first time it is facing a situation enabling it to achieve peace--is trying to create obstacles on the road of peace because first and foremost it wants the land. And as it realizes that no one will agree with it on this policy, Begin has been trying to find pretexts and excuses to reject the opportunity to achieve peace for the people of Israel.

Menahem Begin has come to the Camp David meeting not in order to contribute to it with objective views, sound logic, and with ideas on how to reach a peace agreement. Instead, he has come to try to change his image, particularly among the U.S. public, and to try to win a publicity battle which he often lost in the past 10 months.

He has come to the Camp David meeting advocating peace publicly while in reality adhering to the land. There is no better evidence of this than the fact that he went to New York before coming to Camp David and that he tried--while avoiding further provoking the U.S. public--to give President Carter the impression that he enjoys the strong support of the Zionist lobby in the United States.

Despite the fact that commentaries in the U.S. media here are trying to improve Begin's image, yet they cannot deny that he must completely change his attitude and thinking, which no longer can convince anyone of those who are earnestly seeking success for the Camp David conference.

Three, the attitude of the United States: The United States has entered this meeting well aware beforehand that it is facing the Arabs on the same level it is facing Israel and that it can no longer pursue the policy of total bias in favor of Tel Aviv.

It is also attending the conference within the framework of the pledge undertaken by three U.S. presidents that their country play a principal role in solving the problem in a just manner. Nixon had made such a pledge but the Watergate scandal came and blocked the road. Gerald Ford made the same pledge but could not muster enough courage to carry it to its end, or, at least, some of those in his retinue made him so to understand. Jimmy Carter then came and followed the example of his two predecessors. He showed signs indicating that he is serious in what he says and took steps indicating such seriousness.

President Carter is taking part in the Camp David meetings as he looks upon them from two angles: the future of the Middle East and the U.S. national interests lying with the Arabs; and the internal U.S. situation and the effects the failure of the Camp David talks might have on it.

Certainly, President Carter's situation in the Congress shows that he is in a better position in this regard than were the preceding presidents. He has been able to win more than one round in the Congress.

A U.S. official told me that Carter is determined to resolve the problem regardless of the cost he might have to pay, which has prompted some of those around him to try to convince him to wait and not to rush.

The official told me: But President Carter is known to be obstinate. In Georgia they liken him to the tortoise that never gives up. They say that if a tortoise comes across a tree on its path the natural thing would be for it to walk around it. But it does not do so; instead it goes on pushing the tree with determination until it falls and thus opens the road for itself.

At a meeting which Carter's National Security Adviser Brzezinski held with eight American Jewish leaders, he told them that President Carter thought of telling the U.S. public frankly the facts of Begin's intransigent attitude. Here (Rita Hauser), a leading American Jewish figure asked him why didn't he. Brzezinski replied: He was afraid that such action might result in an anti-Semitic trend among the American people.

These are the attitudes of the three parties. I do not wish here to draw any specific conclusions, nor do I wish to show optimism or pessimism. But what I can assert--an opinion which is shared by a number of American journalists and commentators--is that the only one who will not lose in case the Camp David conference fails is President Anwar as-Sadat, and that the ones who will lose as a result of the failure are the U.S. President and the Israeli prime minister.

This is because President as-Sadat is no longer in need of reaffirming to the world in general and to the United States in particular his sincere desire for peace. Begin, however his propaganda trumpets might try, cannot attribute the failure--should it happen--to Anwar as-Sadat.

Once again I would say that judging the outcome of the Camp David conference while it is still at the beginning is impossible. The coming few days will provide the answer which all the world is awaiting.

#### AKHBAR AL-YAWM ON LIKELY RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID

LD111856Y Cairo AKBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 9 Sep 78 p 8 LD

[Chief editor 'Abd al-Hamid 'Abd al-Ghani article: "The Stage of Political Thinking and Not of Sentiments and Emotionalism"]

[Excerpts] The Camp David conference has moved the Middle East peace efforts to the third stage or, more precisely, to the last and final round.

In a few days' time a specific statement, or several statements, are likely to be issued by the Camp David conference. The Arabs and the world will then know what was possible and what was not possible to achieve.

Until such a statement is issued, the world will continue to repeat the questions that are being asked in the press and in the media, and indeed by all the people during their daily conversations. These questions are: Will the Camp David conference succeed? Will the Camp David conference fail? What are the dangers that its failure might lead to in the Middle East and in regard to the balance of power?

Hitherto the answer to these questions did not go beyond speculation and predictions that are not based on any precise information or statements by the three leaders or their aides: The conference has imposed upon itself a total press blackout in order to create the atmosphere suitable for meetings at which the fate of peace efforts in the Middle East will be decided.

According to most speculation, the conference will achieve its objectives if it is able to agree on a number of principles which will be the basis for the resumption of negotiations in the coming few months, or if the conference is able to work out a framework within which all the parties to the problem--Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Palestine and even Syria--can move.

As far as Egypt is concerned, these principles, which will be the basis or the framework necessary for the resumption of negotiations, cannot in essence be different from those which Egypt has declared from the beginning and is still declaring today--namely, the achievement of a comprehensive settlement and not just a partial solution, the achievement of a lasting peace if usurped land is not returned and usurped rights are not regained.

These are the principles in the light of which every party will know its direction and will be able to progress in the midst of the confusing darkness which Israel has tried to impose on the problem.

There must be an agreement on the extent of the negotiations being held by the parties concerned. We do not pay attention to what Menahem Begin said in his speech to the Israeli people prior to his departure to Camp David--that the Panama Canal talks lasted 14 years. The Middle East problem involves national and international problems which make it incumbent upon all the countries to work sincerely and earnestly so that the coming negotiations will not become an endless exercise.

Finally, if the first stage [of the initiative] was dominated by sentiments and emotions and led to deep rifts in the Arab area, then in the present stage--in which we are sincerely trying to achieve the principles to which we all are committed on the Arab national level--reason, awareness and political sense must dominate political thinking. We should not, for example, hear suggestions that are far from sound national thinking such as those put forth by the Syrian foreign minister. The minister suggested that Arab countries opposing the peace initiative should conclude joint defense agreements with the Soviet Union in case Israel concluded a joint defense agreement with the United States. The minister must realize that such a joint agreement between Israel and the United States has been a subject of discussions for many years; much has been said about a U.S. naval base in Haifa, for instance. Also, relations between the United States and Israel are even stronger than those of a joint defense agreement. The United States is the principal source of military and economic aid to Israel; the United States provides Israel even with more than that when the situation calls for it. But such a situation never prompted the prudent Arab countries to abandon their independence and join the Soviet orbit at a time the Soviet Union is seeking to infiltrate the body of the Arab nation. Political sense and foresightedness rather than reckless political whims should dominate our thinking at this critical final stage.

## SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES DELEGATES TO ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

JN102125Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 10 September--Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn today received the delegates to the Arab Economic and Social Affairs Council meetings being held in Baghdad. The reception was attended by RCC member and Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali, Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad, Council Secretary General Fakhri Qadduri and Assistant Arab League Secretary General for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Hasan Zalzalah.

The vice chairman expressed his satisfaction with the resolutions adopted by the council. The resolutions, he said, are an answer to the challenges of Zionism. He stressed the importance of collective work in history and said it is much more important than the work of individuals.

The vice chairman said that the person who fights backwardness in Mauritania and Sudan, for example, is struggling in the cause of Palestine. He referred to the setback of 5 June 1967 and said that this setback has resulted in other excellent things because it taught the Arabs important lessons about the value of science and technology and about liberation and the struggle against backwardness.

Saddam Husayn said that the enemy is acting against the Arab nation from the historic point of view in considering it as one nation, but the Arabs face the enemy in a state of division. The more we act collectively as a unified nation the better will be our role and the stronger will be our chances to emerge victorious, he said.

## YAR MINISTER CONVEYS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT AL-BAKR

JN111708Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 September--Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and minister of trade, has received a message addressed to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with developments in the Arab arena.

The message was conveyed by YAR Economy Minister Dr Ahmad al-Hamadani when he met here this evening with the RCC member. During the meeting a discussion was held on cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the economic field and the means to strengthen this cooperation.

## VICE PRESIDENT CONVEYS MESSAGE TO DPRK PRESIDENT

JN110912Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 September--Korean President Kim il-Song has received a written message from Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr on the means to develop relations and strengthen the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism. On receiving the message from Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf this morning the Korean president stressed his country's concern for strengthening and developing cooperation with Iraq.

Vice President Ma'ruf, who is currently visiting the DPRK for the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the republic, conveyed congratulations from President al-Bakr and the Iraqi people to the Korean president.

## VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FROM PYONGYANG

JN111843Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1808 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Moscow, 11 September--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Moscow this evening after participating in the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK. He was received at the airport by Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and president of the Kazakhstan SSR; Firyubin, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs; the Iraqi ambassador in Moscow; and members of the Iraqi Embassy staff.

Prior to his departure Mr Ma'ruf had received Pak Song-ch'ol, member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and vice president of the republic. Mr Ma'ruf welcomed Pak Song-ch'ol and expressed his thanks and gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded to the Iraqi delegation during its visit to the DPRK.

Mr Pak Song-ch'ol expressed DPRK President Kim Il-song's appreciation for the developing relations between the Ba'th Party and the Korean Workers Party, and the peoples of the two countries. He affirmed that the high level of the Iraqi delegation to the DPRK's celebrations shows the depth of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the DPRK.

Ma'ruf sent a cable from aboard the plane to DPRK President Kim Il-song in which he said: It gives us great pleasure on leaving your friendly country to express our thanks and appreciation for the warm welcome and great hospitality accorded to us and to the Iraqi delegation which participated in the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK by your excellency, the Korean Government and the friendly Korean people.

On this occasion we would like to stress our great interest in developing and deepening the friendly relations existing between our two peoples, two parties and two countries on the road to the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and international reaction based on revolutionary principles which are binding us in the arena of joint struggle. We would like to express our appreciation for the various achievements realized by the Korean people under the wise leadership and wish your friendly people more successes in the building of socialism and the unification of the Korean homeland.

I wish for your excellency continued good health and happiness and the friendly Korean people continued development and progress and continued progress in our relations.

## ATH-THAWRAH NOTES U.S.-ISRAELI BIAS OF CAMP DAVID

LDO71044Y Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 27 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[By Sabri Hammadi]

[Text] In a statement to U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Carter said that "U.S. proposals had in fact reached the parties to the Middle East conflict." He revealed that Vance submitted these proposals in writing to As-Sadat and Begin during his recent tour of the Arab area. Carter also said that a copy of these proposals has been sent to King Husayn and one to the head of the Syrian regime. An official statement in Amman acknowledged the receipt of Carter's message, but did not disclose the source which delivered it.

Although As-Sadat's media expressed astonishment and surprise at this "important report concerning Vance's trip to the area," according to Cairo's AL-AKHBAR, Carter's declaration adds nothing as far as we are concerned. It was clearly evident from the beginning of Vance's fourth tour of the area that the U.S. Secretary of State carried a large number of messages and proposals in his bag, despite his attempt to divert attention from the real purpose of his mission. Moreover, a host of activities and signs in the Arab arena that accompanied Vance's tour revealed the nature and objectives of this trip.

Regardless of the intensive contacts and activities that are taking place in preparation for the Camp David summit and if we put aside the flow of statements and speculations regarding the new summit, the conclusion that can be drawn from the American move and the general course of the capitulatory settlement is that the Camp David meeting is nothing but an expression of the U.S. desire for meetings and contacts to continue between the Zionist enemy and As-Sadat's regime, as well as with the other Arab regimes interested in settlement, and for making direct negotiations between them something normal even if they may not lead to tangible results.

If Carter declared that the United States will act as a partner at the Camp David talks, then definitely it is a partner working primarily for his own interest and the interest of his strategic ally, the Zionist entity. Thus we would say that the U.S. working paper which Carter will submit to the meeting and the proposals it contains is essentially a U.S. bias in favor of the enemy. As-Sadat's dreams and the hopes he pins on his partner Carter or the "pressure" which Carter will bring on the enemy in his role as a partner are mere illusions that exist only in As-Sadat's imagination and the imaginations of those who wager on the U.S. role.

The U.S. president was quite frank when he told the magazine that "the United States has direct and major interests in the Middle East not only in regard to energy supplies but first and primarily in regard to our national security should war break out in the area." Since the security of the Zionist state is part of the U.S. "national security," as U.S. officials have often stated, we can imagine what sort of partner Carter will be and what a losing bet it will be for those who blow their trumpets for the U.S. partner.

Our nation knows well that the U.S. imperialists are not "mere spectators," nor are they "messengers." Indeed, through playing the role of mediators or partners their aim is to rearrange the situation in the Arab arena in a manner that would strengthen their position, insure the interests of their allies and satisfy their strategic colonialist needs.

Once again Carter has smashed As-Sadat's last dream of bringing pressure on the enemy when he said that "the United States will not exercise any pressure on the two leaders and their voluntary approval and acceptance without pressure from us is a must."

There remains an important question: What can happen at the Camp David summit and is it the "last chance," as some are trying to portray it?

On the basis of developments in the course of the capitulatory settlement and the situations it has created in the Arab arena, we do not think that the Camp David meeting will achieve much regarding the settlement. But it will certainly pave the way for new meetings and conferences that would include new parties which are still showing reluctance and caution. Such meetings could be held in Cairo or in occupied Jerusalem and maybe in Geneva too.

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If Camp David is an important link in the sequence of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plan, it is not under any circumstances the "last chance." Rather it will be an "excellent chance" for the resumption of cordial relations between Begin and As-Sadat and a new step on the road to building a U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance that will undertake blending colonialist interests and serving the Zionist expansionist ambitions.

The Arab masses, which believe in their inalienable rights and the justice of their cause, are well aware that what the United States and the Zionist enemy want of the Camp David summit is the thing that can be achieved and that As-Sadat and the defeatist rulers who follow the course of treason and forsaking the land and the dignity are nothing but obedient tools that carry out the orders of the U.S. master; they will never be able to liberate a land or retrieve a usurped right.

#### RCC DECREE ON CITIZENSHIP PUT INTO FORCE

JN091846Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The Revolution Command Council [RCC] has decided to put into force the provisions of Decree No 375 of 28 March 1977 to be applied to all Arab citizens who have acquired Iraqi nationality since the revolution of 17 July 1968. Following is the text of the decree:

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph A of Article 42 of the provisional constitution, the RCC decided the following in its session of 27 August 1978:

1. The provisions of RCC Decree No 375 of 28 March 1977 shall be put into force and applied to all Arab citizens who have acquired Iraqi nationality since the revolution of 17 July 1968.
2. This decree shall become effective as of its date of issuance in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. Differences in salaries, wages or allocations for the period preceding the effectiveness of this decree shall not be paid.

[Signed] Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, chairman of the RCC

It will be recalled that Decree No 375 stipulates that an Arab national who was working in Iraq when he acquired Iraqi nationality can maintain all the rights ensuing from his service in Iraq, including the salary, wages and housing allocations he obtained before his acquisition of citizenship. The period of service in his country of origin will be added to his period of service in Iraq for purposes of retirement. The decree also stipulated that no retiring [word indistinct] shall be collected for this period.

#### KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS ARMS DEAL BETWEEN IRAQ, FRG

NC091252Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 9 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 9 September--Quoting informed sources the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' today publishes a report from Bonn that Iraq and West Germany have signed a new deal, according to which Iraq will receive large quantities of weapons.

This is the second such deal which has been concluded between Iraq and a European country, following the deal between Iraq and France.

The deal calls for supplying Iraq with 500 Leopard-type tanks, (Torino) bombers and ground-to-air, as well as ground-to-ground, missiles.

The paper points out that this deal stipulates that this equipment be handed over to Iraq over a 3-year period.

AMMAN RADIO: ISRAELI STAND MAIN OBSTACLE AT CAMP DAVID

JN111834Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Menahem Begin tried to make world public opinion optimistic when he announced that the past 6 days of talks at Camp David had been useful and that things were proceeding well. The Egyptian delegation, however, appeared less optimistic than Begin in its assessment of the results of the tripartite discussions.

Although we do not view the meetings of the tripartite conference from an angle of optimism or pessimism, we find it useful to affirm that the assessment of the Camp David conference, or any other conference, should proceed from the truth of Israel's stand regarding the solution of the dilemma of the Middle East conflict, since the main obstacle and impediment on the road to achieving any progress toward peace lies in Israel's intransigent stand--a stand based on ideological and religious premises which are the origin of the current conflict between the Arabs and the Jews.

The question which poses itself now is: To what extent can the United States change Israel's stands, particularly since these are based on ideological principles and geographic demands of a religious and Torah nature?

Although the concept of any peace should include a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question and provide for reciprocal security to the other parties, Zionist Israel's clinging to its dogmatic and religious demands presupposes the lack of a common ground for discussion at Camp David or anywhere else unless Israel changes its stands and ideological premises regarding the issues of Arab land and peace.

What is required, as His Majesty King Husayn has said, is that any agreement that can be reached should provide guarantees that peace does not mean forcible seizure of land or the forcible occupation of the land of others. That is, peace should not be established at the expense of the just Arab demands.

Can Camp David bring about such a change in the Zionist mentality? If it can do so, the landmarks of the road to peace will be clear. Otherwise, the search for peace will keep revolving in the vacuum of Zionist maneuvers.

AR-RA'Y Comment

JN111008Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Dimensions of the Begin Maneuver," the newspaper AR-RA'Y says in its editorial today that Begin has broken the secrecy which the administration of President Carter placed around the talks of the tripartite summit. Begin did this by saying that things at the meeting are proceeding well. Egyptian sources said, however, that the Egyptian delegation is less optimistic.

AR-RA'Y adds: This simple statement shows that Israel still has the initiative and that it still holds all the trump cards inside and outside the conference hall, and even on the level of the Arab area.

AR-RA'Y continues: This conclusion is real, painful and regrettable. Sources at the tripartite summit have revealed that the progress noted by the White House spokesman concerned formalities and secondary matters of no value. The obstacle is still there facing the Egyptian-Israeli talks, that is, the questions of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of deciding the future of the Palestinian people and of the security guarantees which Israel wants.

AR-RA'Y asks: Where has the alleged progress taken place since Israel refuses to withdraw from the occupied Arab areas and insists on denying the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people?

AR-RA'Y adds: King Husayn was completely truthful when he said in his latest speech that while announcing support for a just peace, Jordan finds no justification for participating in any formal negotiations which have no content and which are not based on clarity of goals and substance. Thus, on the eve of the tripartite summit, King Husayn called on the Arabs and the world to shoulder their responsibility for searching for tactics to make Israel comply with the principles of international law and with international will.

#### AD-DUSTUR Comment

JN120918Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0510 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The Jordanian papers continue to comment on the Camp David summit. The newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes: There is contradictory speculation about the progress of the talks in Camp David. This speculation is based on the little news released by the White House official spokesman and on reading the faces of the summit participants. However, what is clear is that there is a real danger to the area if the summit fails. to prompt Israel to abide by the will of the international community and take the road to peace.

AD-DUSTUR adds: If the summit fails because of Israel's obstinacy, the responsibility will not be restricted to the United States but will include the European states, although the European states had announced their stand of supporting the Arab cause following the 1973 Ramadan War and reasserted this stand later. It is no longer sufficient for the EEC countries to define their stand in one or more statements. The issuance of statements falls short of a full European role. It is now necessary that the European role be effective in restraining Israel. This can be done if the EEC countries ask the United States to join them in applying pressure on Israel to take the path of peace.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Although the Camp David summit is not over and its results have not yet been crystallized, there remains an opportunity for the European states which they should take and not stand by as spectators: the European states should call on President Carter to put real pressure on Israel with the help of the European states.

HEBRON MAYOR ON CAMP DAVID, ARAB AID TO WEST BANK

JN090906Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Sep 78 pp 1, 17 JN

[Excerpts] Nabil 'Amr writes: Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasmi, who arrived in Amman yesterday, has expressed pessimism over the anticipated outcome of the Camp David summit conference. In an exclusive interview with AD-DUSTUR, Al-Qawasmi said: Everybody is eager to establish a just and durable peace--a peace that would give the Palestinian people their legitimate rights as stipulated by the international community.

These rights mean the elimination of occupation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He added: I do not believe that Camp David can achieve these demands because the Israeli goals have not changed--namely, clinging to the land and continued expansion and occupation.

Al-Qawasmi denied reports published in the papers in the occupied territories to the effect that he intends to visit the United States. He said: I will visit only the United Kingdom, with the aim of setting up a cement factory in Hebron to realize the wishes of our kinfolk in Hebron and Gaza.

Speaking about the general situation in the West Bank, the mayor of Hebron said: We are living under the yoke of occupation. Occupation is detested by every wise man. The occupation's practices are well known, although its method has been changed. I believe that every Arab is well aware of the ugly methods the Zionists are now trying to use against our people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

About his meetings in Amman, the mayor of Hebron said: Amman is my country and I visit it from time to time in order to discuss problems with officials here. I will not spare any efforts to meet with the brothers here in Amman on all levels. He added: The municipality of Hebron has not so far received any Arab aid for several projects. We hope to receive aid in Amman to assist us in implementing the water and electricity projects in Hebron. He added: A delegation from Hebron has been in Saudi Arabia since last year in the hope of obtaining certain allotments needed to implement the municipality's projects. In conclusion, Al-Qawasmi said: We hope to receive aid soon so that we can serve our people and consolidate our steadfastness against the occupation.

#### CABINET APPROVES DELEGATIONS TO ARAB LEAGUE, UN

JN101648Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Text] In its meeting today under Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the cabinet approved the formation of the Jordanian delegation to the Arab League Council meeting to begin in Cairo on Tuesday. The delegation will be headed by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, and will include the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo, who is also permanent representative to the Arab League, a Foreign Ministry official and the staff of the Jordanian Embassy in Cairo.

The cabinet also approved the formation of the Jordanian delegation to the UN General Assembly meetings scheduled to begin on 19 October. The delegation will be headed by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs, and includes Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, the Jordanian ambassador in Washington, the director of the prime minister's office and Foreign Ministry officials.

#### SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK

JN100712Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Sep 78 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--AR-RA'Y--The deputy chief of the Middle East Department in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs will arrive in Amman next week on a brief visit to Jordan. While in Amman, the Soviet official will discuss with high-ranking Jordanian officials the latest developments in the Middle East situation.

## DECISION DELAYED ON RENEWAL OF DETERRENT FORCES' MANDATE

NC111241Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has sent a cable to the Arab League Council in Cairo requesting the exclusion of the question of renewing the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate from the agenda until an appropriate Lebanese position is determined on this matter.

## VOL: CABINET DISCUSSES DECENTRALIZATION PLAN

NC112045Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Some local news agencies have carried a report on the most important points contained in the plan to set up a decentralized administration with broad powers. The plan is based on dividing Lebanon into governorates [Muhafazat] or districts [wilayat], each having a separate council empowered to decide on educational, judicial, development and taxation affairs and having limited security powers directly linked to a central command. The districts will have a common capital, flag, diplomatic work, currency, programs and educational curricula.

The cabinet began discussing today the subject of decentralization in the hope of reaching a minimum agreement on it that will enable the establishment of political detente in the country.

Following today's cabinet meeting, the Presidential Palace contacted Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and arranged for Al-Jumayyil to meet with President Sarkis at 0930 tomorrow.

The Phalangist leader chaired a meeting today of the Phalangist Political Bureau, which discussed the gist of the proposals the Political Bureau had discussed during its meeting last Saturday. The renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces, the protective security plan, the question of decentralization, which is being discussed in official circles, and the extent of the repercussions of the results of the Camp David summit conference on the situation in Lebanon were among the most important subjects the Political Bureau discussed today.

## Phalangist Leader Comments

NC112110Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] Asked about the subject of decentralization which the government discussed today, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: What was possible 2 years ago in view of the domestic, Arab and international circumstances is no longer possible today. The government is discussing this subject, which is devoid of any national content. After a delay of 2 years, government is, as usual, coming up with solutions too late, thus rendering them useless.

## Al-Huss on Subject

NC120911Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Sep 78 NC

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made the following statement: I was surprised by the reports published by some newspapers this morning about yesterday's cabinet session. I was particularly surprised by the elaborate reporting of the topic of decentralization and by the fact that it was presented as a current political topic.

Our stand on this subject is clear-cut and frank and does not lend itself to argument. This is because we will prevent the discussions of decentralization from going beyond being a purely administrative concept to becoming a political concept. The government will absolutely not implement any project of a political decentralization nature or any project of a divisive nature, the reason being that our objective has been and still is to work to consolidate Lebanon's unity.

This has always been, and still is, our stance. We voiced it in our cabinet policy statement when the government was formed. We have also repeatedly expressed this stand in our statements and speeches.

#### PARLIAMENTARY NATIONAL GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT

NC111444Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Speaker Kamil al-As'ad has chaired a meeting of the Parliamentary National Group. The current situation in Lebanon was discussed during the meeting.

After the meeting, the Parliamentary National Group issued a statement calling on the government, on the basis of its latest memorandum to the UN Security Council, to ask the UN Security Council to implement the following during its next routine session on 14 September 1978:

1. To turn the mission of the UN forces into a deterrent role. This is the only way to insure implementation of Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426. We consider the continuation of the current situation--represented by the presence of the UNIFIL forces in a status in which they observe rather than implement--as a coverup for a fait accompli which will lead to the loss of the country and its territories. The committee also asks the government to insist on the army being deployed and assigned to positions and areas in the south.
2. In order to settle any arguments on this sensitive issue of the renewal of the Arab Deterrent Forces' mandate and to prevent the repercussions from this issue from expanding, the Parliamentary National Group asks the cabinet to adopt a clear, frank resolution on this subject.

VOL: CHRISTIAN GROUPS PLAN 1-DAY STRIKE 13 SEP

NC111236Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] For 3 days in a row the eastern areas of Al-Hadath, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Furr ash-Shubbak and Badaru have been the targets of shelling. As a result over 300 houses have been destroyed or damaged and 120 citizens have been killed or wounded. Last night heavy artillery fire was directed at As-Siryah quarter and Hotel Dieu.

In 'Alayh armed men said to be members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party blew up the house of Iskandar Nu'man al-Khuri and also blew up a tile factory belonging to Nicola Khatir in Ar-Rajmah in the 'Alayh district.

This morning there were a number of explosions in Sidon; the targets were a number of shops there.

According to reports from the north there have been provocative actions against the citizens and their property by the armed forces there and their allies, who include the nationalists, the communists and others. The number of evacuees and displaced persons is increasing. It has been reported that the deterrent forces are not allowing the Internal Security Forces in the north to investigate the abnormal practices there.

In view of this bad situation which is steadily deteriorating, a number of Lebanese religious and civilian leagues and organizations have called for a 1-day general strike for Wednesday. Committees representing the evacuees have supported this call. The call for a general strike on Wednesday 13 September was made today as an expression of the Lebanese people's determination to resist the attempt to exterminate them and in support of the call for the immediate withdrawal of the Syrian forces from the areas opposed to their presence and for the nonrenewal of the deterrent forces' mandate. The strike is also meant to underscore the demands for the return of the evacuees to their homes, for their compensation and for taking to task everyone responsible for the massacres committed against innocent citizens.

The call for the strike was signed by the Permanent Council of Lebanese Monastic Orders, the Lebanese Roman Orthodox League, the Syriac Society, the Maronite League, the Higher Council of Roman Catholics and the Religious Council of Orthodox Syrians.

The call says this will be a first step in the long struggle and there will be other steps soon if legitimate demands are not met.

VOL: LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND HOLDS MEETING

NC111840Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1815 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpt] The Lebanese Unified Forces Command met this evening under the chairmanship of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil; all the command members attended. All aspects of the present situation were discussed.

Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said after the meeting that the conferees took notice of the Christian leagues' call for a strike on Wednesday. He added: We discussed issues of interest and decided to take precautions to prevent rioting.

ARAB DETERRENT FORCES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON 11 SEP

NC111223Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Communique issued by Arab Deterrent Forces Command]

[Text] Calm prevailed yesterday in the southern suburbs of Beirut, disturbed by a single attempt to make the situation worse. This attempt was carried out by armed men in Al-Ashrafiyah and was contained within a short period of time. The calm continued until 2230 on 10 September 1978. After this time, a large scale attempt to make things worse was started from 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Tahwitat Furn Ash-Shubbak using sniper fire against all Arab Deterrent Forces positions starting from At-Tayyunah and going toward Mar Mikhayil, Gallerie Sim'an and the Chevrolet building and ending in Jisr al-Basha and Sinn al-Fil. Many rounds also fell on Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Ghubayrah which caused several casualties among innocent civilians--including women and children.

The sniping then escalated into mortar fire and antitank weapons fire. The Arab Deterrent Forces, for 2 hours, accurately pinpointed these sources of fire and did not open fire in order to allow their command to deal with them using other means. When these efforts failed to produce any results, the Arab Deterrent Forces were forced to deal with these sources of fire by using concentrated shelling and individual weapons fire until the sources of fire were silenced about 0400 on 11 September 1978.

Some isolated shots continued to be heard until about 0530 when firing finally ceased in the entire area.

The communique adds: It is worth noting that jeeps belonging to these armed men were seen traveling in the areas of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Tahwitat Fum Ash-Shubbak on the evening of 10 September 1978. The citizens were called through the use of loudspeakers to take refuge in the shelters during the night in spite of the fact that the security situation was excellent at that time.

#### VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS SITUATION STILL CALM

NC111955Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Calm continues to prevail so far along the traditional lines in Beirut and its suburbs. However, the citizens, who have experienced 3 nights of hell, fear that shelling might take them by surprise tonight also.

#### SHI'ITE COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON MISSING LEADER

NC111950Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Statement issued in Lebanon on the evening of 11 September by the Higher Shi'ite Council]

[Text] After considering the conflicting reports some local and foreign radios have broadcast on the absence of the council's president, Imam Musa as-Sadr--reports which give a distorted picture of the subject--and in order to elucidate the facts, the council provides the following information:

His eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr left Beirut on 25 August for Libya in response to an official invitation from its authorities. In view of the loss of contact with his eminence since his departure from Beirut, the council found it necessary to inquire about his eminence through the Libyan Embassy in Beirut and the Lebanese Government. The Libyan Embassy has notified the Lebanese Government that his eminence and his companions left Libya for Rome aboard an Alitalia plane on 31 August.

The council has not yet received official confirmation of the above-mentioned notification. It is trying to obtain such a confirmation. The Lebanese Government has also issued instructions requesting that it be furnished with all the information in this respect.

Therefore, the council requests that only the statements that are issued by it or by the Lebanese Government be heeded because the extreme importance of the subject requires adherence to accuracy and confirmed information.

[Signed] The vice president of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, Shayikh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din

## VOL SPECULATES SHI'ITE LEADER STILL IN LIBYA

NC112018Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Excerpts] A series of contacts took place this evening between the president's office, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister and the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council regarding the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr and the delegation accompanying him.

Despite the confirmation given by an official Lebanese source on the basis of official Libyan information that Imam Musa as-Sadr and his companions, Shaykh Muhammad Ya'qub and journalist 'Abbas Badr ad-Din had left Tripoli, the prevailing conviction is that they are still in Libya.

The Higher Shi'ite Council has convened an emergency meeting for this Tuesday morning to study the subject and follow up developments.

## FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH UN REPRESENTATIVE

NC111313Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Today the minister of defense and foreign affairs, Fu'ad Butrus, discussed the situation in the south and the latest developments connected with movements of the UNIFIL units there with the personal representative of the UN secretary general in Lebanon, John (Sanders).

After the meeting, Mr (Sanders) said that an assessment was made of the situation in the south.

Asked about the UN secretary general's report on the situation in the south, Mr (Sanders) said: This report will probably be ready this evening. Tomorrow the UN secretary general will submit it to the Security Council which is expected to convene on 18 September, at the latest, in order to discuss the renewal of the UNIFIL forces' mandate.

## UNIFIL ENTERS AL-KHIYAH VILLAGE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

NC112014Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 11 Sep 78 NC

[Text] Press correspondents have reported from the south that a Norwegian unit of UNIFIL has for the first time entered the village of Al-Khiyah, 10 kilometers from the border with Israel.

Observers say that an agreement was concluded last night in this respect between UNIFIL and the Lebanese forces there.

## AN-NABATIYAH HEAVILY SHELLLED BY ZIONISTS, RIGHTISTS

JN120929Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The village of An-Nabatiyah in southern Lebanon was subjected to fierce artillery fire by Zionist forces and rightist militia very early this morning. A Palestinian source said the shelling, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, was the most violent the area has witnessed in the past several months.

Meanwhile, Zionist military gunboats were seen last night near the Lebanese coast between the ports of Tyre and Az-Zahrani. This was the fourth time in a week that Zionist gunboats have been seen near the Lebanese coast.

V. 12 Sep 78

S Y R I A

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# REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT AL-ASAD'S VISIT TO FRG

## Arrival in Bonn

JN111327Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpts] Bonn--At 1200 Damascus time, President Hafiz al-Asad arrived at the Presidential Palace in Bonn, beginning his official visit to the FRG. He was received at the palace entrance by FRG President Walter Scheel, Mrs Scheel and a number of FRG officials and their wives.

President al-Asad, Mrs al-Asad and the accompanying delegation had arrived at Kolon-Bonn International Airport at 1130 for an official visit to the FRG at the invitation of FRG President Walter Scheel. President and Mrs al-Asad were received at the airport by Mr Schieler, chief of protocol in the FRG Government, and Mrs Schieler. The president was also received by Syrian Ambassador to the FRG 'Abd al-Karim al-Atasi, Mrs al-Atasi and the embassy staff. The Arab diplomats accredited to the FRG also took part in the reception.

## Official Talks Begin

JN111702Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Excerpt] Official talks began in Bonn today between President Hafiz al-Asad and FRG President Walter Scheel.

During the meeting, which lasted 1 hour, views were exchanged on bilateral relations and the Middle East situation. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

## Viewpoints Exchanged

JN120742Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The first session of talks between President Al-Asad and FRG President Walter Scheel began at the Presidential Palace in Bonn at 1230 yesterday. The session was attended by the members of the Syrian Arab delegation; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs; and several advisers to the FRG president.

At the beginning of the meeting, President Scheel welcomed President Hafiz al-Asad and said his visit to Bonn was a good opportunity to discuss issues of interest to both countries. He also stressed the importance attached by the FRG to finding a just solution to the Middle East crisis. President Scheel also stressed Syria's important and decisive role in the area. President Scheel explained the FRG position on the Middle East situation--a position governed primarily by the European Economic Community's declarations. Scheel said that the FRG Government agrees with Syria that the Middle East conflict must be settled in a comprehensive and just manner. The FRG also agrees with the Syrian position that there must be Arab unanimity on any solution of the Middle East conflict. The FRG president added that this matter was taken into consideration when the Bonn government sought to resume relations with the Arab countries.

President Hafiz al-Asad thanked President Scheel for his welcome and explained Syria's position toward the situation in the Arab area and the current talks at Camp David. President al-Asad stressed that these talks cannot serve the cause of peace because if peace is to take place in the Middle East it must be a comprehensive and just peace. These two conditions go together in any solution aimed at achieving peace.

President al-Asad said it is obvious that what is taking place at Camp David lacks these two conditions. Also there can be no peace in our area without Arab unanimity. No unanimity can be achieved without a clear concept which will achieve dignity and justice for our people.

President al-Asad stressed that the overwhelming majority of the sons of the Arab nation are against the As-Sadat visit to Israel because our people are concerned in preserving their pride and dignity before achieving any results. President al-Asad explained that we have always sought Arab solidarity, but As-Sadat destroyed this solidarity by his visit to Israel. The president stressed that Europe can play an important role in the search for achieving a just peace. This role is based on mutual interests and historic relations existing between Europe and the Arab area.

The SANA correspondent in Bonn says that the first session of talks between Syria and the FRG took place in a cordial atmosphere; viewpoints were identical on the following three points:

1. No just peace can be achieved in the Middle East area without Arab unanimity.
2. Any solution to the Middle East crisis which could possibly lead to peace must be a comprehensive and just one.
3. It is necessary for the two big powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--to search for a lasting solution to the problems of the Middle East area. Otherwise, peace will be impossible to achieve. Western European countries must also play a constructive role in the search for a just and peaceful solution.

#### Al-Asad Addresses FRG Banquet

JN120820Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Sep 78 JN

[Text of speech by President Hafiz al-Asad at a dinner given in his honor by FRG President Walter Scheel in Bonn on 11 September--read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency President Walter Scheel, Mrs Scheel, Ladies and Gentlemen: As we start our visit, I want to express our happiness for this visit, which provides us with the opportunity of meeting with the officials of the FRG Government and with its people. It also gives us the opportunity to enrich ourselves from the old and new achievements of your country, to personally visit and see as many of your landmarks and new factories as we can.

I want to thank President Scheel for his cordial welcome just now and for the cordial reception accorded us since our arrival.

We appreciate the significance of direct contact among leaders and officials as well as the exchange of visits among peoples since this develops understanding and enhances the knowledge of peoples about the issues that concern one another. It also contributes to world peace. Therefore, we have come with a sincere desire to exchange views and opinions on the situation in our area and international issues of joint interest, and to work for strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the FRG. We sincerely desire to develop an Arab-European dialog.

It is a happy coincidence that our visit comes as the FRG is assuming the presidency of the European Community. This makes our discussions more important and more comprehensive.

As for relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the FRG, we note with satisfaction that these relations have developed and expanded in many fields in recent years. The contacts which have taken place among officials in our two countries have undoubtedly had a positive impact on this development, the expansion of trade between Syria and the FRG, the increase in interest of FRG officials in the economic development of Syria, and FRG participation in several Syrian development projects of interest to our two countries.

These continuous contacts support the efforts being made to consolidate Arab-European cooperation on the basis guaranteeing its continued growth and expansion for the mutual benefit of the Arab and European States. I believe that we share the view that there are real opportunities for developing to the maximum this cooperation, and that the Arab-European dialog has made some progress. We hope this dialog will continue to advance and achieve significant accomplishments. We also hope that the obstacles in the way of this dialog will be overcome.

We appreciate the understanding of the Arab position shown by your government and other European governments. We also appreciate the statements issued by these governments on the need to implement the UN resolutions calling on Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab areas and to recognize the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. We believe that the European states can play an important role in achieving a just peace in our area. We have always felt this way, particularly since the October 1973 war. We believe that the Arab and European areas have a real and mutual interest in having the European group play a positive and effective role in achieving a just peace in the Middle East.

In this connection, I want to talk briefly about the problems which the Middle East is suffering. These problems were created by the tragedy of the Palestinian Arab people, who were expelled from their homeland under the pretext of a historic right which cannot be justified. The Palestinian Arab people were deprived of their land and displaced on the pretext that this land had been inhabited by followers of the Jewish faith for more than 2,000 years. I do not think that I need to go back to ancient or contemporary history to point out that if this logic is accepted as a principle in contemporary international life, the boundaries of this world would have to be changed totally. The Palestinian Arab people lived in their homeland for many centuries until they fell victim to the injustice inflicted on them, starting with the Balfour Declaration in 1917 and up to the present. Their land was seized and they were displaced. Hundreds of thousands of these people are still refugees in camps.

As a result of this, our area has been the victim of a series of aggressive wars unleashed by Israel against the neighboring Arab states, leaving behind destruction and hundreds of thousands of new emigres, thereby intensifying the tragedy of the Arab area, aggravating the continuous crisis of the Middle East, and creating an atmosphere of constant tension for well over 30 years.

In the Middle East dispute, there are certain indisputable facts. The first of these facts is that the issue of the Palestinian Arab people is the crux of the problem. The Israeli occupation of Arab lands in 1967 stemmed from this problem. The October 1973 war also stemmed from this problem. It is clear from this that the achievement of a just peace in our area requires the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people and the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967. The result will be an atmosphere of peace.

Peace is our goal, our objective. We will continue in Syria to work for this peace based on justice and using the UN resolutions as the framework for the achievement of this peace. As much as we are determined to preserve and protect the rights of our nation, we are also determined to continue our efforts for the sake of peace. We are eager to have Syria perform a positive and constructive role in the Middle East and on the international level to achieve this goal.

It is a pity that the efforts currently taking place under the title of "peace efforts" will not achieve the desired peace. They are taking place outside the UN framework, away from its resolutions and what they have stipulated, including the Geneva peace conference. They also exclude the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian Arab people and ignore that the conflict in the area is an Arab-Israeli conflict and not a conflict between one Arab country and Israel. The result of the unilateral action--whose sad chapters we continue to witness and which contradict the Arab summit resolutions--is a rift in the Arab ranks and a weakening of Arab solidarity considered a basic condition for any serious effort to achieve a just peace in the area. This has encouraged Israel to increase its intransigence and aggressiveness and expand the building of settlements in the occupied Arab areas. In addition, Israel is going out of its way to challenge the world public, which is eager to provide the opportunities for peace in our sensitive area based on the participation of all the concerned sides and with the aim of establishing a durable peace. The world public does not want a unilateral settlement, which is tantamount to the consolidation of aggression, nor does it want the area to remain a hotbed of tension constantly on the verge of exploding.

The Arab people want a peace which puts an end to wars and the tragedies resulting from these wars; which is capable of restoring the right of the Palestinian people to live in their homeland like the rest of the world peoples and which will enable Syrian and Egyptian evacuees to return to the land they were displaced from as a result of the 1967 aggression. Our Arab people want to move toward dressing the old war wounds and reconstructing through construction and development that the war has destroyed. All these are the goals of our people. These goals cannot be achieved, however, because Israel continues to occupy the Arab lands, to suppress the remainder of the Arabs in these lands and treat them as second class citizens, and to deny the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination, it also continues to consolidate its occupation and to construct settlements, and advocates the establishment of a greater Israel. This means that Israel is planning to occupy new Arab lands.

While talking about the Middle East and the circumstances it is passing through, I think it is necessary to point out the Israeli role vis-a-vis the recent incidents in Lebanon--a fraternal Arab country. Israel's objective has always been to divide the Arabs and to deal with them one by one, as is happening now in the political negotiations, because this strategy will permit Israel to attain its goals and keep the Arabs weak. Israel will not hesitate to push the Arabs into fratricide if it can, be they states or groups. This is the peak of Israeli ambitions: it creates a suitable atmosphere to achieve its goals since the Arabs would be in a position of weakness. This explains Israel's insistence on having separate negotiations with the Arabs even though the Arabs are one front in the confrontation; because they are one nation and because aggression fell on this nation. This also explains Israel's insistence in interfering in domestic Arab affairs, in creating trouble for fraternal Lebanon in addition to occupying part of its territory and preventing the Lebanese state from controlling it.

The civil war in Lebanon went on for more than 2 years. Fraternal Arab Lebanon suffered a great deal. Hundreds of people, including old men, women and children were killed. Its economy was destroyed. Its people evacuated the country. It is sufficient to note that some 1 million people came to Syria from Lebanon. Meanwhile, Israel persistently sought to escalate the situation. Other states and fronts also sought to escalate the situation and keep the bloodshed going.

We in Syria, however, could not sit by idly as these brethren were being slaughtered because from the beginning of history we have been and still are one people even though we live in different countries, are different political entities, and have different religions. In Syria, we have people of various faiths. Syria does not distinguish among faiths. It does not deal with people on the basis of their religious affiliation, but on the basis of the national identity and rights. Religions are equal in Syria. All citizens are equal. We are proud that our Arab homeland was the cradle of the divine religions. We view this as a factor of strength not a factor of weakness. We in Syria, Lebanon, and in the Arab homeland, whether we are Moslems or Christians, are proud of our Arab affiliation with all its patriotic, national, and humanitarian significance.

I repeat that we could not sit idly by as brothers and neighbors while they were being killed, particularly when they looked to us with hope and asked us to come to their rescue. We did after requests poured in from Lebanese cities and villages and from thousands of families who directly contacted Syrian officials or sent cables asking for help. I still have in my office many cables addressed to me from Lebanese citizens and families. Because of all this, we had to cooperate with the Lebanese citizens and the Lebanese authorities in view of our historic ties and our humanitarian duty.

We were able to stop the fighting in Lebanon and to enable hundreds of thousands of Lebanese evacuees to return to Lebanon. We were able to restore law and order, reassurance and life to its normal course. People gradually began to reconstruct what the war had destroyed. This did not please Israel because it wanted to divide and pit Arab against Arab. It succeeded in attracting some of the militia leaders and using them to serve its purposes. It obliged them to confront the Arab Deterrent Forces, which are the only primary legitimate forces in Lebanon, placed under the disposal of the legitimate Lebanese authorities. They are the forces responsible for security in Lebanon in Lebanon's interest.

In fact, all that the Arab Deterrent Forces have done so far is to reply to and silence the sources of fire. Anyone who reviews the statements issued by the command of the Arab Deterrent Forces after each clash can see this. The commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces is a Lebanese officer assisted by other Lebanese officers under the supervision and guidance of the president of the Lebanese Republic.

In the subsequent contacts between us and the legitimate authorities in Lebanon, we emphasized our preparedness to continue to help Lebanon to restore law and order despite the dishonest and subversive role played by those colluding with Israel. What is important is the overall interest of the Lebanese people.

Were it not for our continuing feeling that we are dutybound toward the Lebanese people, we would have no reason to continue to shoulder the burden and sacrifices involved. Had we failed to shoulder these burdens and sacrifices, people in Lebanon would have experienced another bloodbath. We hope that the Lebanese state will be able to build its institutions as soon as possible so that it can perform its duties in full throughout Lebanon.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, we come to you bearing feelings of friendship from the Syrian Arab people. In the spirit of this friendship, we began today our talks in Bonn. We are confident that these talks will lead to developing cooperation between our two countries and to increasing mutual understanding between us.

Our economic relations have achieved significant growth in the last few years. The FRG was among the first countries to export to and import from Syria. In the more important framework of Arab-German relations, there are close relations between the FRG and our Arab homeland. These relations have existed for centuries. I want to point out particularly the famous contacts between Harun ar-Rashid and Charlemagne. I want also to point out the respected German orientologists who studied our history and revealed the brilliant role of Arab civilization in serving science and mankind. These orientologists have translated a great deal of Arab culture into the German language.

At the conclusion of my address, it pleases me to point out the personal role of President Scheel when he was a minister of foreign affairs, as well as the efforts of the FRG Government then, in restoring diplomatic relations between your country and the Arab states. President Scheel understood the significance of the historic relations between the Arabs and Germany. He also understands the significance of these relations now and in the future. We have the same understanding of the significance of these relations.

The prospects of cooperation between our two countries are extensive. I hope that this visit will contribute to strengthening this cooperation.

In my name, on behalf of Mrs al-Asad and the members of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, I greet President and Mrs Walter Scheel, and thank the officials and people of the FRG for the warm welcome and reception accorded to us since our arrival in your beautiful country.

PLO OFFICIAL QUOTED ON CAMP DAVID CONFERENCE

JN111955Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Sep 78 JN

[Text] The PLO has assailed the Camp David conference and described it as a new plot against the Palestinian Arab rights and a flouting of international legitimacy. The PLO official spokesman, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, has reiterated the Palestinian people's determination in and outside the occupied homeland to confront any settlement or agreement which might result from this conference and which might undermine the rights of the Arab people and the Arab nation and to abort such a settlement or agreement.

## LIBYA

## FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIAN CELEBRATION

LD111529Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Foreign affairs secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki this morning went to Addis Ababa at the head of a Libyan Arab delegation to participate in the Ethiopian people's celebration of the anniversary of their revolution, which toppled the defunct imperial regime. During the visit, the foreign secretary will hold talks with Ethiopian officials with the aim of bolstering bilateral relations. He will also discuss matters of common interest and the situation on the African Continent, in particular.

He will also discuss with the OAU administrative secretary general the situation on the African Continent and the means for the implementation of the resolutions of the OAU foreign ministers' 30th and 31st sessions held in Tripoli and Khartoum.

## TANZANIAN VICE PRESIDENT JUMBE ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD112216Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tanzanian Vice President Aboud Jumbe arrived at Tripoli International Airport this afternoon for a several-day visit to the Jamahiriyah.

An official reception was accorded to the guest. Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud was at the head of those receiving him. He also was received by brother secretaries, under secretaries, and the diplomatic corps in the Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent he said: I am very happy about this visit, which falls within the framework of the mutual interests of the two friendly countries. The Tanzanian vice president added: In the republic of Tanzania we follow the changes taking place in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah with great interest. Aboud Jumbe also conveyed the greetings of the president and people of Tanzania to the people of the Jamahiriyah and brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

## PAKISTANI DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD112220Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The under secretary of the Pakistani Defense Ministry and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Jamahiriyah of a few days. The delegation was received at Tripoli International Airport by a number of the armed forces officers, a delegate from the Foreign Secretariat protocol section and the Pakistani ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

## MOROCCO

## EXPLORATORY DRILLING BEGUN FOR OFFSHORE OIL

LD112015Y Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rabat--Foreign press agency dispatches have announced that oil was found off Cape Tafelney during a drilling operation by a research ship, the Glomar Challenger, in 1976. These operations, directed by American universities in the framework of an international program, had been followed by the Moroccan administration.

It was a case of scientific research aimed at the exploration of ocean depths by deep drilling, a communique of the Moroccan Ministry of Energy and Mines indicates:

"One of these drillings had to be stopped before reaching the objective assigned to it because of gas eruptions, for which it was not equipped. Another drilling, situated 150 kilometers from the Moroccan coast, came across large accumulations of organic matter 3,500 meters down. It was oceanic mud, over 1,500 meters thick, which showed the presence of hydrocarbons, growing richer with depth."

The communique continues: "Based on the findings reported by the latest dispatches, the U.S. researchers who had taken part in these works estimate that these accumulations, which are of no immediate economic interest, could lead to oil deposits around the continental shelf. Seismic tests carried out since have revealed the existence of favorable structures in the approaches to the Moroccan coast."

"These are the considerations which have led oil prospecting experts in Morocco, in liaison with foreign partners, to develop off-shore research operations. To the west of Essaouira further encouragement had been provided by the discovery in 1975, on the continent, east [as received] of Essaouira, by the Bureau of Mining Research and Participation [BRPM], of two small deposits of oil and gas (toukint and n'dark).

"The start of the first exploratory drilling, which will reach a depth of 4,400 meters, is foreseen for next November, about 30 kilometers west of Cape Tafelney, at a depth of some 250 meters. The drilling operations, which will be phased over several months, will be carried out in the framework of an association comprised, apart from the BRPM, of Phillips, British Petroleum, AGIP and Getty."

"The platform to be used in these drillings is to leave the North Sea shortly for the Moroccan coast."

#### SUDAN

##### SEVERAL CASES OF DIPHTHERIA DISCOVERED IN KHARTOUM

JN100930Y Khartoum SUNA in English 0830 GMT 10 Sep 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 10 September--Some 16 cases of diphtheria have been discovered in different areas here. The health authorities have formed teams for vaccinating children in Khartoum province against the disease. By yesterday 364 children had been vaccinated.

#### TUNISIA

##### PARIS REPORTS BOURGUIBA TO HAVE HEALTH CHECKUP

LD091024Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 9 Sep 78 ID

[Text] There are new rumors about President Bourguiba's health. The Tunisian head of state has just left his residence in Monastir hastily for a checkup in Tunis.

## BONN DELEGATION MEMBERS TALK WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE

TA111845Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Sep 78 TA

[Text] Two Knesset members who are members of the Israeli delegation to the Inter-parliamentary Union Conference in Bonn met with a leading member of the PLO delegation. The two are MK Avraham Melamed of MAFDAL and MK Mordekhay Wirshubski of the Shinui Movement. The head of the Israeli delegation, MK Avraham Katz, had instructed them not to meet with the PLO representative.

The Israeli press envoy accompanying the delegation, Gid'on Reicher, reports that the meeting of the two with PLO representative in Germany Frangi took place at a reception given by the mayor of Bonn for the 500 conference participants. The three conversed in German. Melamed shook the hand of the PLO representative, but Wirshubski rejected it.

In the talk the PLO representative told the two Knesset members that Israel will have to come to terms with the PLO in order to solve the Palestinian problem. Wirshubski answered: So long as your organization keeps murdering women and children, we shall not talk with you. The PLO representative's reaction: You are doing the same to us, and even worse than that.

Wirshubski said after the meeting that it was his duty as Israel's representative to tell the PLO man our opinion. In any case, he had no way of evading the meeting under the given circumstances.

MK Avraham Melamed said he related to the matter in a sportsmanlike manner.

It is reported that Israel's representatives at the conference protested to the deputy Bundestag speaker about the speeches by PLO representatives which severely attacked Israel.

## Yadin, Burg Probe Meeting

TA120843Y Jerusalem POST in English 12 Sep 78 p 1 TA

[Excerpts] Deputy Premier Yiga'el Yadin and Interior Minister and acting Foreign Minister Yosef Burg were last night reported to be examining the circumstances of a meeting in West Germany between two MKs and an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The meeting between the two MKs and the PLO man is viewed in government circles as "a most grave act," an informed source in Israel said last night. This source said that the meeting had contravened a consensus within the coalition banning contacts with PLO representatives and other Arab officials without government consent.

YADIN: NO SOLDIERS SENT TO IRAN TO PUT DOWN RIOTS

TA101318Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[Excerpts] A wave of rumors is sweeping through Iran: The shah brought in Israeli soldiers to put down the riots because he could no longer trust his army.

(Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin told MA'ARIV last night that the cabinet knew about the malicious story spread by hostile circles. These reports, he said, had, of course, no basis in fact and were entirely malicious.)

At any rate, the soldiers seen by the writers of these lines in the streets where fire was opened on demonstrators appeared clearly to be Iranians.

## POLICE RECEIVE SOPHISTICATED ANTISABOTAGE EQUIPMENT

TA110931Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[Text] Sophisticated equipment for handling sabotage cases is currently being introduced into the Israel police force for operational use.

The police general headquarters confirmed to the DAVAR correspondent that the modern equipment, which is among the most sophisticated of its kind in the world, has indeed been procured by the police but that a certain period of time had been required to incorporate it into the corps and for training. Now that this stage is over, it can be made operational.

Sources in the police forces have also confirmed that police bomb disposal experts have usually preferred to handle explosive charges while clad in partial protective vests because of the large number of calls from the public. The full protective vests are too bulky for swift handling of explosive devices and several of them permit the expert to approach the devices only while crawling.

## DETAILS ON UNIFIL-CHRISTIAN AGREEMENT IN S. LEBANON

TA111115Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The agreement reached between the commanders of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon and the UN forces command allows the UN soldiers to set up only six observation posts in the Christian enclave at this stage. This was learned by correspondent Yehezqel Hame'iri. It was also concluded that the Christians will allow the UNIFIL soldiers to move freely in the direction of Fatahland. They will also be able to move freely within the boundaries of the enclave for their supply needs. In return the commanders of the enclave demanded that the UN soldiers immediately launch an action to remove the terrorists who have entered the south.

Majors Haddad and Shidyaq will confer today with the commander of the UN force, General Erskine, to discuss the implementation of the agreement.

## UN Forces Deploy

TA111016Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 11 Sep 78 p 2 TA

[By Bat-'Ami Hamizrahi]

[Text] A UN officer told HA'AREZ yesterday that in the last few days UN units have been deploying in various areas in southern Lebanon, with the full consent of the Lebanese forces under Majors Haddad and Shidyaq.

The UN units have entered, among other places, the Marj'Uyun and Bint Jubayl areas and have also taken positions in other villages in the enclaves.

UNIFIL drivers who passed through Metulla with supplies of water, fuel and food, told correspondents that "there were no problems" and added that they were told that they could use the main road leading to the Fatahland area. This road was closed when the Lebanese battalion reached Kawkaba, which borders on Fatahland.

Senior UN officers and Major Haddad, who were seen yesterday in Metulla, refused to either confirm or deny these rumors, but one could see that there is full understanding between all the elements there.

For the time being, several UN units are preparing for the rotation of forces. The Nepalese and Norwegian battalions (who were among the expeditionary units) will leave the area in the next few days and in their place--if the mandate is renewed--will come new forces from those countries. A major from Ireland told the HA'AREZ correspondent that he believes the mandate will be renewed. He said that the situation is calm even though from time to time there are incidents resulting from misunderstandings.

Quiet prevailed yesterday in southern Lebanon following a weekend in which there were exchanges of artillery fire mainly between the terrorists and the leftists in the (Arnon) Fortress and the Christian forces near Al-Qulay'ah.

#### SYRIA SAID PREPARING ATTACK ON LEBANON CHRISTIANS

TA111015Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Sep 78 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Eytan Haber and Yehoshu'a Halamish]

[Excerpt] All signs indicate that the Syrians intend to use a strong hand against the Beirut and northern Lebanon Christians. In the last few days, the Syrians have increased intensively the flow of reinforcements, entrenchments and construction of missile batteries in preparation for the launching of a large-scale offensive.

The missile batteries are probably intended to prevent intervention by Israeli aircraft.

Both Israel and the United States have been following the development of the frightening deployment of the Syrians in Lebanon. The prime minister, the defense minister and the foreign minister are receiving current reports on this during their stay at Camp David.

#### ARABS FILE SUIT, SETTLERS MOVE TO BET-EL

TA112017Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Sep 78 TA

[Text] The settlers of the Bet-El nucleus began to move into the unfinished buildings of the settlement a few days ago, moving from their temporary quarters in a military base in the area. Our correspondent for settlement affairs, Yigal Goren, reports that the hasty move from the military base was made after it was learned that Arab residents had filed suit with the high court of justice to halt construction in the area.

Our correspondent reports that scores of families of the nucleus--one of the largest of the Gush Emunim nuclei--have been living in the military base for the past 10 months. The construction of the new buildings close to the base, construction which has already been approved by the government, should be completed soon. When the settlers learned about the suit filed by the Arab residents they decided to move immediately into the unfinished buildings and, at the same time, Jewish Agency people were instructed to speed up completion of the buildings. According to the plans, 90 houses and a religious study school will be built at the site.

A senior official in the Settlement Department told our correspondent this evening that construction at Bet-El will be completed within the next few days and therefore there is no reason for the hasty move by the settlers of the nucleus to the new houses. At any rate, this should not be tied in with the suit filed with the high court of justice.

## PREMIER PRESENTS PROGRAM, CABINET TO SENATE

MILLITARY Terrain Domestic Service in Service 1908 (M2 11 Sep 78 00)

[Text] Prime Minister Sharif-Emami today presented the government's program, which was yesterday reported to the Melli, to an extraordinary session of the Senate and also introduced the members of his cabinet. Before explaining the program, Mr Sharif-Emami said: [read or announced] As you know, after his imperial majesty decided to liberalize the situation in the country and provide a wider scope for various liberties and remove any restrictions with respect to freedom of press, assemblies or expression, thus enabling everyone to enjoy the rights envisaged in the constitution, a number of troublemakers and rioters unfortunately abused this privilege and created disorder and chaos in the country, which resulted in anxiety for a great many people.

The present government, though absolutely opposed to these undesirable events, still showed tolerance and patience and did not stop the measures which were being taken under the guise of freedom or under various other masks. However, the situation reached such a point that a great many people were protesting why we were sitting idle and simply watching; they were wondering about the ultimate situation. They were questioning us, saying we were not adopting the right course and must resort to certain measures.

The prime minister then said:

[Sharif-Emami--begin recording] The government issued a statement right from the start in which it outlined its plans as well as its thinking and philosophy. Later, when certain extremes were noticed during the demonstrations, which involved ugly slogans, the government decided to issue another statement. In this statement we said to them with genuine feeling and great simplicity that there was no problem if they wished to stage demonstrations, provided that they informed the Police Department about the place of the demonstrations and tried not to create any problem for others by blocking streets, for people after all have to go to work. Unfortunately, you noticed that they ignored all our advice and paid no heed at all. Consequently, a situation was brought about which showed these people [words indistinct] were trying to apply the law of the jungle.

Now, a government that is responsible for protecting people's lives, property and dignity obviously cannot act as a bystander. [snouts of agreement] Therefore, we were forced to adopt certain measures. The plans devised by these people, which were to be implemented, were to destroy the country, cause the collapse of the government and try to defeat us. They were planning, by instigating others, to capture strategic positions and then take measures whose consequence could have been extremely grave.

Consequently, we were forced to declare martial law in order to protect people's lives and property. These people must realize that the government is determined not to allow certain people to resort to any measure to create chaos. This cannot be tolerated by the government. We will never allow it. I must say here that we will entirely concur with anyone wishing to say anything or do anything within the context of the constitution. [shouts of agreement] We are prepared to sit down with and to establish rapport and understanding with anyone within the framework of the constitution.

We are prepared to help them as well. However, I must openly state that if anyone is planning to take any action or say anything in breach of the constitution, this government shall strongly resist and stop it. [shouts of approval] The country can survive on the basis of the constitution. We have the highest respect for it. Of course, if certain points have been forgotten in the past, we shall compensate them. We have no objection. But they must realize that the constitution is to be respected, that the country ought to be run according to the constitution. We shall implement all the points stipulated in the constitution. We shall carry out the norm of the constitution. [end recording]

The prime minister, continuing his speech, said: [read by announcer] Though it was in view of these events that martial law was declared, we shall carry on our program, as we announced in the beginning. We have no intention of making any alterations. We shall secure all liberties. We shall create a better climate for anyone feeling restricted, so that they might use it properly. Another point is the question of martial law. As long as its application is inevitable, it will remain in force, but as soon as we see that it is not really needed we shall lift it. We wish to observe all democratic principles. We have prepared ourselves for this objective in every possible way. Of course, as I said earlier, we shall not allow anyone to harm the constitution. This we cannot tolerate and will not accept. However, should anyone wish to raise a point in accordance with the principles of the constitution, should anyone have a request or a difference to present, then we are quite prepared to establish understanding with them. We are prepared to eliminate any misunderstanding.

At this point Mr Sharif-Emami informed the senators about the highlights of the government's program which was presented to the Majlis yesterday and then, after introducing the members of his cabinet, said:

I must state quite frankly that any point or advice given by the honorable senators who have long served this country will be attended to. Moreover, I must add that since I did not volunteer for this job, that this mission was assigned to me when not much time was left, the program therefore does not embrace all details. Consequently, there might be a point which may have been neglected or not stressed. I wish to ask the honorable senators to point out those issues which might even involve certain difficulties but would be in the interest of the country. I assure you that they will definitely be taken into account.

#### JUSTICE MINISTER ORDERS ANTICORRUPTION PROGRAM

LD111752Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Mohammad Bahari, the minister of justice, today sent a letter to the criminal court. In his letter the minister of justice wrote to the new president of the criminal court: The emphasis that the shah, the government and the general patriotic public currently places on the need to fight corruption indicates that there are numerous instances of encroachment upon the interests and honor of the society, interference with the public treasury, bribery and illegal handling of government properties in public organizations. This view is supported both by current general opinion and by tangible evidence.

Therefore, it is your duty to identify the wrongdoers without delay through a program of accurate, continuous and persistent inspection of all the government organizations, to collect evidence of illegal acts and to send it to the court, when preparing the bill of indictment, for trial and punishment.

Of course, although your judicial colleagues are aware of this, other colleagues whom (you) will select according to law must be given the necessary training so that they will observe the rights, dignity and honor of the individuals and so that the bitter experiences of the past may not be repeated.

#### EXECUTIVE AFFAIRS MINISTER ON FIGHTING CORRUPTION

IR112018Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Mr Azmun, minister of state for executive affairs, has given an interview to our correspondent, Faezeh Puya, about the campaign against corruption: [begin recording]

[Faezeh Puya] Mr Azmun, the names of some people were announced today in connection with corruption. Could you comment as to what the government's policy is in this respect and also on the extent of the measures to be taken in the campaign against corruption; i.e., arresting people who are charged with corruption?

[Azmun] The issue of fighting corruption and the corrupt is one of the government's basic programs. Of course, we have been hearing about the fight against corruption for many years, and we have observed that programs have been announced on this under various conditions. (Points) were revealed: However, the truth is that to this day we have not had much success in implementing these programs. When I say we, I mean on the whole during the movement in the country in the last 15 years. [sentence as heard] Although grounds for material and moral misbehavior came about, the government really was not able to combat corruption and corrupt people as it should have. In order for us to clean up society, it really is necessary for us to adopt rules, regulations and policies to eliminate the possibility of such (misconduct). One other thing that contributed to the expansion of corruption during these years was financial and economic laxity, which came about as a result of the country's extensive financial possibilities. This unhealthy basis was enough to make some people rich overnight. We saw how these conditions brought forth a group of the well-to-do, who did not attain their wealth through their own labor and constructive struggle and activity, but who, in plain and clear terms, were capable of a kind of manipulation through which they were able to reap the easily attainable riches.

The government trying to eliminate the roots of public dissatisfaction [words indistinct]. Naturally, to do this, the government ought to begin with its own organizations. It is again natural that attention should be directed to those organizations which in the past were responsible for the creation of public dissatisfaction, those organizations which have more to do with the people, and organizations which have economic ties with the people, such as the customs houses, various commercial concerns, as well as financial and economic organizations. [end recording]

#### CARTER'S EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR SHAH REPORTED

LD111920Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] UP reports from Camp David: The White House has announced that in a telephone conversation with the shah on Sunday, President Carter expressed the hope that riots in Iran will end very soon and reaffirmed the significance of the continuation of the ties between Iran and the West.

In its announcement, which is indicative of support for the shah's position, the White House said that Carter had contacted the shah and had discussed the current situation in Iran, where antigovernment demonstrations have taken place under the leadership of the radicals and, according to an announcement, claimed at least 95 lives.

President Carter has endorsed the close and friendly relations between Iran and America, and on this occasion Carter also expressed the hope that the movement toward realizing political liberties would continue.

AFP reports that the White House in Washington has officially announced that U.S. President Jimmy Carter talked with the shah by telephone on Sunday morning about the situation in Iran and confirmed his support for the regime in Tehran. The U.S. President, speaking from his residence at Camp David, pointed out the importance of preserving unity between Iran and Western countries, as well as the extensive and friendly relations between Washington and Tehran. Jimmy Carter then expressed his deep regret over the killing of people during the recent unrest and expressed the hope that this situation would come to an end very soon. In the same telephone conversation Carter expressed hope that the decisions on political freedom which the shah of Iran has announced will be continued.

#### TUDEH PARTY CALLS FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD111455Y Paris L'HUMANITE in French 6 Sep 78 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Tudeh calls for a United Front: The Opposition Forces Should Form a Coalition Government and Proclaim a Republic"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran (communist), in a statement invites "all forces and groups in opposition to the shah's regime to form a national coalition front, on the basis of a national and democratic program, setting prejudices and quarrels aside, so as not to miss the opportunity which presents itself."

The main aim of this united front should be "to overthrow the shah's dictatorial regime, to abolish the monarchy and to set up a national coalition government with representatives of all antidictatorial forces fighting for national independence, democratic freedoms, the normalization of the economy and the improvement of the people's living conditions."

The Tudeh Party of Iran "will collaborate with all forces opposed to the regime to form such a government."

"For the Tudeh Party, this new regime can only be a republic.

"A revolutionary situation prevails in our country," the Tudeh states. "The people no longer want to live as before and can endure the shah's dictatorship no longer. The people's revolutionary actions, demonstrations and sacrifices have developed greatly and assumed a broad scale.

"Recent events in our country confirm the Tudeh's predictions and its main political slogan: to fight to destroy the antinational and dictatorial regime of Shah Mohammad Reza."

The Tudeh Central Committee declares the main goals, which should be those of a national coalition government, to put an end to the political, economic and social crisis:

For democratic freedoms:

"The release of all political prisoners, a general amnesty for all those condemned for political offences, the return of all exiles to Iran, the breaking up of Savak and all criminal organizations of the same kind, and the arrest and trial of all the dictatorship's leading murderers, traitors and leaders, those who are truly responsible for the people's misfortunes. The abrogation of all laws which are opposed to the rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution.

"The freedoms of expression, the press, assembly, parties and trade unions will be assured. The House, the Senate and all organs controlled by Savak in cities and the countryside will be dissolved. Free general elections will be organized for a constituent assembly, and a new constitution, in accordance with the pressing demands of the evolution of Iranian society, will be adopted."

In the sphere of national independence:

"The complete restoration of the laws on the nationalization of oil, the end of the plundering organized by the consortium and other imperialist monopolies, the expulsion of all American military advisers and officials from the Iranian Armed Forces, and the withdrawal of the Iranian Armed Forces deployed in Oman. The breaking-off of the military treaties which subjugate Iran to the United States, and adherence to the nonaligned movement..."

For the normalization of the economy:

"All the wealth stolen by the shah and the Pahlavi dynasty will be confiscated, and the tens of millions that were stolen will be brought back from foreign banks. Concrete measures will be taken to improve the life of workers, peasants and all working people.

"Support for national production, in the state sector and the private sector. Measures to resolve the profound agricultural crisis and improve the situation of agricultural workers."

The Tudeh Party concludes:

"The people of Iran must develop and continue their struggle, and demand that all antidictatorial forces unite and pool their actions to put an end to the present crisis as quickly as possible."

EIGHT ARRESTED UNDER MARTIAL LAW PROVISIONS

LD111100Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The names of eight ranking government and private individuals who have been arrested in accordance with Article Five of the provisions of martial law have been announced. They are Shoja'eddin Sheykhoh-Eslamzadeh, former health and welfare minister; Assadollah Aram-Nili, former deputy minister of health and welfare; Mohammad Reza Negahbat, former deputy minister of health and welfare; Rasul Rahimi, former president of the Guilds Chamber of Tehran; Ali Asghar Razazian, importer of fruits; Mohammad Ali Naqibzadeh, managing director of the Ministry of Education's staff housing cooperative; Qasem (Sarbanha), truck owner; and Baqer Ameli, former managing director of urban and rural cooperatives.

## REPLACEMENT OF TWO PROSECUTORS ANNOUNCED

LD111102Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Tehran public prosecutor as well as the public prosecutor of the Civil Servants Tribunal were replaced today. The Ministry of Justice announced today that Seyyed Hoseyn Hashemi has been appointed as the new public prosecutor for Tehran and Hushang (Khoshpu) as public prosecutor for the Civil Servants Tribunal.

## TEHRAN MILITARY GOVERNORATE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD111100Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] This is to express our gratitude to the citizens of Tehran and district for demonstrating their true and genuine desire to maintain order and peace; for demonstrating that they truly strive for a healthy environment in which to continue their activities. Since I consider myself a servant of the country and the people, I wish to draw the attention of everyone to the continuation of this cooperation. I also wish to remind those waiting for an opportunity to cause chaos that the Military Governorate deems it its duty to carry out its lawful duties against these troublemakers and rioters.

[Signed] Military governor of Tehran and district, Gen Gholam-Ali Oveysi

## PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES IN TEHRAN

LD091416Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gen Ziaul Haq, chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, heading a high-ranking delegation, arrived in Tehran at 1640 today. He was welcomed at Mehrabad airport by Amir Arsalan Afshar, grand master of ceremonies at the royal court, as well as by a number of other imperial court officials and the Pakistani ambassador to the imperial court. In the course of his 3-day visit, Gen Ziaul Haq will discuss bilateral regional and international issues with Iranian officials.

## Meets With Shah

LD091824Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gen Ziaul Haq held talks with the shah. The chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, who arrived in Tehran this afternoon, is to pay homage tomorrow to the holy shrine of Imam Reza in Mashhad.

## Further Report

LD092044Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gen Ziaul Haq, the chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, started talks with the shah at 1910 this evening at Sa'dabad Palace. The chief martial law administrator and chief of the general staff of Pakistan will leave tomorrow for Mashhad to visit the Imam Reza shrine. Gen Ziaul Haq, the chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, arrived in Tehran this afternoon at the head of a high-ranking delegation of that country. During his 3-day visit in Iran which is taking place within the framework of friendly and fraternal relations between the two countries, Gen Ziaul Haq will discuss economic matters and bilateral relations, the regional situation and important world issues with Iranian officials.

## INDIA

## TRADE TALKS WITH BULGARIA BEGIN IN NEW DELHI

BK111643Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1528 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 11 (AFP)--A further round of discussions for a new trade agreement between India and Bulgaria began here today.

They have already agreed to switch their trade to free convertible currency with effect from January next when the new agreement will come into force.

The leader of the Bulgarian trade delegation for the talks, Georgi Vutev, deputy minister of foreign trade, today called on Commerce Minister Mohan Dharma and exchanged views on furthering trade between the two countries.

Bulgaria is an important trading partner for India among the East European countries. Indo-Bulgarian trade turnover rose from 100 million rupees (over \$12 million) in 1963 to 400 million rupees (over \$50 million) in 1977. Protocol for 1978 had envisaged a total trade turnover of 1.13 billion rupees (over \$141 million).

## TROMBAY PLUTONIUM PLANT CLOSED BY RADIOACTIVITY

BK111441Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1358 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 11 (AFP)--The plutonium plant at Trombay Nuclear Center in Bombay has been shut down for the past 4 years because of radioactive contamination, the Press Trust of India reported here today.

Quoting scientists from the Department of Atomic Energy, the agency said the plant which produced plutonium used in the Pokran nuclear test in northern India in May 1974 was closed because "The entire place, including doorknobs, was contaminated with radioactivity".

Decontamination work was still in progress there, they said.

The plant, commissioned in 1964, was built to extract plutonium from spent fuel rods from the 40-megawatt Canadian research reactor in Trombay.

## NEPAL

## FOREIGN MINISTER TO LEAD DELEGATION TO UNGA

BK120400Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Krishna Raj Aryal, is to lead the Nepalese delegation to the 33d United Nations General Assembly starting in New York on 19 September.

According to the Foreign Ministry, the deputy leader of the delegation will be the royal Nepalese ambassador to the United States, Maj Gen Padma Bahadur Khatri, and the other members will be Rashtriya Panchayat [National Assembly] members Mr (Dhan Bahadur Khatorak), Mr (Sadho Pahari) and Dr (Jagdip Sharma).

## PAKISTAN

## HAQ COMMENTS ON VISITS TO AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

BK111606Y Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The chief of army staff and chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said that his visits to Afghanistan and Iran were successful beyond his expectations. Addressing a news conference in Karachi today soon after his return from those countries, he said that it has always been his policy and that of his government to develop close and friendly relations with Pakistan's neighbors, particularly the Moslem countries.

He said that he had had no reservations about going to Kabul and therefore took the initiative to do so to talk to the Afghan leaders. He said he made it clear to them that Pakistan has no differences with Afghanistan, but that if the Afghan leaders perceived any and wanted to resolve them in a friendly and peaceful way, they were welcome to hold talks at any time.

The chief martial law administrator said that given goodwill there should be no hesitation in holding a dialog on any matter, but he stressed that the aim of these talks should be to promote friendly relations. He said that the friendly talks he held with Afghan leaders in Kabul will produce far-reaching results.

Replying to a question about prospects for Pakistan-Afghanistan relations, the chief martial law administrator said he was optimistic. There is plenty of scope for close, friendly relations between the two countries. He said the federal commerce minister would visit Kabul to review trade relations between the two countries toward the end of this month or early next month.

About his visit to Iran, the chief martial law administrator said that Pakistan has the friendliest of relations with Iran and that his visits to that country have always been happy experiences. He said he discussed bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest with the shahanshah of Iran.

Replying to a question, he said the question of regional security also came up for discussion. He said the security of the region was a very important aspect of Pakistan-Iran relations. Arrangements between Iran and Pakistan in this connection, the reaction of our neighbors and future responsibilities were considered. All aspects of bilateral relations were discussed.

In reply to a question, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said CENTO also figured in the talks within the context of bilateral relations and regional security, as Iran and Pakistan are partners in the treaty.

Replying to another question, the chief martial law administrator said they did not discuss the current situation in Iran, as it was an internal matter of Iran. He said he wished Iran peace, prosperity and happiness.

## INDIAN PAPER CITES REPORTS ON TROUBLETORN BALUCHISTAN

AKI11593V DAILY INDIAN EXPRESS in English 4 Sep 78 p 1 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Sep 3 (UNI) [United News of India]--Baluchistan is showing signs of unrest again. The demand for more autonomy has been revived by Baluchi leaders and the Karchi weekly, PAREHAT, claims that the Iranian intelligence service SAVAK has become active in this trouble-torn province of Pakistan.

Also, after the withdrawal of the National Democratic Party [NDP] from the Pakistan National Alliance [PNA], it is said, the military junta may not be able to stall a provincial civilian government in the province.

According to the chief martial law administrator, Gen Ziaul Haq, civilian governments are to be installed after the formation of the federal civilian government. The NDP is the most influential party in Baluchistan.

The former Baluchistan governor, Mr Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo, recently told the Urdu daily, NAWA-I-WAQF, in Lahore that the constitution of 1973 was abrogated after July 5, 1977, when Pakistan came under martial law. He said his now-defunct National Awami Party had supported the constitution in helplessness. At that time, he said, they had only two options: either accept a semidemocratic constitution or let Mr Z.A. Bhutto rule with martial law powers.

However, Mr Bizenjo said, there could be no talks with the present government on constitutional and political matters as it was only an interim government. The PNA parties, on the other hand, maintain that the question of provincial autonomy had been settled once and for all in the constitution and there was no question of reopening this issue by amending or redrafting the 1973 constitution.

Mr Bizenjo said normalcy could not return to Baluchistan until the confidence of the people was restored. The people of the province had been maligned by publicising that they wanted a greater Baluchistan. He denied there was any such movement. The people who had returned from the mountains and Afghanistan in response to Gen Zia's call should be rehabilitated and cases against them withdrawn. These people had left their homes during 1973-77 when Mr Bhutto started a crackdown on them on the plea that they were insurgents who wanted to secede from Pakistan.

The pro-Bhutto Urdu weekly, PAREHAT, in the meantime, claims that SAVAK has been spending tons of money in Baluchistan. Its agents are posted in almost all hotels in Quetta. One reason for the increasing activities of SAVAK, the paper wrote, was Gen Zia's government's failure to win over the Sardars in the province despite its "goodwill".

The weekly wrote that during the recent visit of Gen Zia to Baluchistan, he met the former Baluchistan chief minister, Mr A. Mengal, and Khair Baksh Marri, another Baluch leader. Mr Marri walked out in the middle of the talks while with Mr Mengal the talks were not congenial.

Baluchistan is like a volcano which could explode any time, the weekly wrote.

## SRI LANKA

## PAPER REPORTS NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS, CHANGES

BK111455Y Colombo CEYLON DAILY NEWS in English 8 Sep 78 pp 1, 8 BK

[Text] A cabinet of 25 ministers was sworn in at the 'Janadipathi Mandiraya' at 1145 a.m. yesterday. Two more ministers will be sworn in later. They are Mr Vincent Perera who returned to Sri Lanka yesterday evening and will take his oaths today, and the speaker Mr Anandatissa de Alwis who is likely to be sworn in on September 21.

Apart from Mr Alwis, the two new faces in the cabinet are Mr S. Thondaman, minister of rural industrial development, and Mr Ranil Wickremasinghe who was sworn in as minister of youth affairs and employment. There were also a few changes in the new cabinet. Former Information Minister Mr D. B. Wijetunge is now minister in charge of power and highways. Mr E. L. Senanayake is minister of agricultural development and research. Mrs Wimala Kannangara will hold the portfolio of rural development. Mr Gamini Dissanayake is minister of lands, development and Mahaweli development, while Mr Lalith Athulathmudali is minister of trade and shipping.

Here is the full list of the new cabinet:

## Minister of:

|                                                  |                             |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Defence and Plan Implementation                  | President J. R. Jayewardene |
| Prime Minister                                   | R. Premadasa                |
| Housing, Construction and Local Government       | R. Premadasa                |
| Public Administration and Home Affairs           | Maj Montague Jayawickreme   |
| Plantation Industries                            | M.D.H. Jayawardene          |
| Social Services                                  | Asoka Karunaratne           |
| Cultural Affairs                                 | E.L.B. Hurulle              |
| Transport                                        | M.H. Mohamed                |
| Agricultural Development and Research            | E.L. Senanayake             |
| Rural Development                                | Mrs Wimala Kannangara       |
| Labour                                           | Capt C.P.J. Seneviratne     |
| Health                                           | Gamani Jayasuriya           |
| Posts and Telecommunications                     | Shelton Jayasinghe          |
| Textile Industries                               | Wijepala Mendis             |
| Foreign Affairs                                  | A.C.S. Hameed               |
| Justice                                          | K.W. Devenayagam            |
| Food and Cooperatives                            | S.B. Herath                 |
| Industries and Scientific Affairs                | Cyril Mathew                |
| Power and Highways                               | D.B. Wijetunge              |
| Finance and Planning                             | Ronnie de Mel               |
| Lands, Land Development and Mahaweli Development | Gamini Dissanayake          |
| Trade and Shipping                               | Lalith Athulathmudali       |
| Education and Higher Education                   | Nissanka Wijeratne          |
| Fisheries                                        | Festus Perera               |
| Rural Industrial Development                     | S. Thondaman                |
| Youth Affairs and Employment                     | Ranil Wickremasinghe        |

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